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When British Surrendered Unconditionally to Japanese

All resistance efforts battered and smashed and their sole avenue of escape definitely closed by the activities of the Japanese Air Units, the British forces bottled up on Singapore Island laid down their arms to the Imperial Forces on February 15. Left: Bearing the white flag of truce and the British ensign, a group of enemy officers approach the Japanese lines to seek terms for cessation of hostilities. Right: The epochal meeting of Lieutenant-General Yamashita and the defeated British leader, Lieutenant-General Percival, at the Ford Motor Co. plant where unconditional surrender was accepted. (Censored by the War Ministry. Photos taken by Domei cameramen Chiku, Koji and Takeda. Flown from Shonanto to Tokyo by Domei plane)

DUTCH OWN SEIZURE OF MINAHASSA AREA BY JAPANESE FORCE

Complete Occupation of Northeast Celebes Peninsula Admitted by Batavia

HURT BY SINGAPORE LOSS

Frantic Appeals for More Aid Being Made as Japan's Next Move Watched

Domei

LISBON, February 18.—The Netherlands East Indies High Command today admitted that fighting in the Minahassa Peninsula in the extreme northeast section of Celebes has ceased with its complete occupation by Japanese Forces, according to a Batavia report received here.

Worry Over Next Move

Domei

BERNE, February 19.—Reports arriving here today from London indicate that the British are intensely worried over next Japanese moves with conjectures rife over the possibility of an all-out offensive taking place in the near future against either Java or Burma.

Simultaneously, the National Zeitung reported today that the Dutch are deeply disappointed over the short resistance of Singapore, especially in view of the optimistic pronouncements by British military leaders preceding the Japanese advance.

It was pointed out that the Dutch are making fervent appeals for immediate and large-scale aid because they fear a repetition of the drastic defeats thus far suffered by the Allies throughout the Pacific area.

A proof that the Allies virtually hold no hope for a successful defense of the Netherlands East Indies was revealed by the London Daily Mail reports received here today from Batavia which declared that the Allied command has suggested that the Dutch evacuate the islands and make Australia its base for defense.

On the desperate Burmese front, the London Daily Telegraph reporting here today from Rangoon said, the defense of Rangoon is important not only because of the Burma route but because if Rangoon is occupied communications with India will be threatened.

Dutch Indies Seen Lost

Special to the Hochi

BERLIN, February 18.—German Government authorities expressed a view that the Netherlands Government is now facing the danger of losing the Netherlands East Indies because it disregarded Japan's peaceful intentions and followed a policy of depending on the United States and the British Empire. The German official view follows:

"The people of the Netherlands must recognize that the Netherlands East Indies are now lost because of Queen Wilhelmina and the Netherlands officials. The high Netherlands officials blindly depended on the British Empire and the United States and thus caused the decline of the fortune of the Netherlands.

"Since the Netherlands Government took refuge in England, its diplomacy has been entirely dictated by Britain and the United States. This was an insult to Japan for it had endeavored to attain an understanding with the Netherlands East Indies Government by peaceful means, without resorting to force.

"If the Netherlands Government had not been so closely involved with Britain and the United States as to become their tool it would have reached a peaceful understanding with Japan.

"The Netherlands East Indies Government had a good opportunity to cooperate with Japan. The case of French Indo-China is a good example. Though it had such a good chance, the Netherlands East Indies Government, however, severed economic relations with Japan under instructions from the British Government.

"Even after the armed conflict began between the Netherlands East Indies forces and Japanese troops, there was still an opportunity because Japan was considerate.

However, the exiled Netherlands Government in England lost this golden opportunity and consequently, the Netherlands Government leaders will have to shoulder the entire responsibility for the present situation of the Netherlands East Indies."

Aftermaths of Battle-Scarred Shonanto Told by Pilot Making First Non-Stop Flight

The first non-stop flight from Shonan Island (Singapore), to Tokyo was accomplished by a Domei plane, which took off from the Tengah Airdrome (Shonan) with a full load of news dispatches, photographs and cinematography films on February 18 and arrived at the Haneda Airport in Tokyo the following day at 4:30 p.m.

Pilot Masaru Hosokawa, with a happy grin on his sunburnt face now that he is back home again, gives a first-hand account of Shonan Island in the aftermaths of war.

"My first impression of Shonan as I looked at it from the air was one of blackness. 'What a black island!' I thought," he states.

City in Flames

"The oil tanks at Seletar and portions of the city were in flames. The smoke had made everything black. Even the rubber plantations and the airfields were black, except for rectangular patches of green where the wings of stationary planes had sheltered the grass.

"The Japanese soldiers were begrimed with smoke and sweat but the British soldiers in Raffles Place, on the pier, and in Chinatown looked like tailor's dummies in their meticulous neatness. They seemed to say, 'We have done what we could, and the devil take the hindmost. We've got to think of ourselves now.' Some of them were busy packing up their personal belongings.

No Hostile Feelings

"I noticed three British firemen working like madmen in their efforts to put out a fire which had broken out in a building close by. None of the British soldiers showed any signs of hostility toward us.

"If we noticed any signs of animosity, these came from the Chinese citizens who stared at us blankly with their unwinking eyes. We noticed none of the usual signs that mark the aftermaths of war. The atmosphere was like that after a heavy shower of rain, calm and refreshing.

"We visited the heavy batteries at Seletar which had wrought such havoc among the landing parties in vain. The Tengah Airdrome is situated at a lower level than the surrounding country, and there is only one runway. The barracks here are of two kinds, those for the use of the British soldiers and those for the Indian soldiers. The Britishers' barracks are much superior to the other.

"When the Japanese troops occupied the Tengah Airdrome, they entered the less imposing Indian barracks, and this action stood them in good stead later when the British gunners turned their fire on the airdrome.

Blew Up Own Barracks

"The British thought that the Japanese would naturally occupy the finer British barracks, and so they pounded this with heavy artillery fire. The Japanese soldiers, safe in the Indian barracks, had the laugh of their lives as the British blew up their own barracks.

"What struck me most was the number of life-size airplane models which were so cleverly constructed that I could not tell them apart from the real planes unless I actually examined them.

"When I was at Kota Bharu I had seen similar fakes, but they were constructed from reeds, and nothing like the unique specimens that I saw at

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E. ASIAN COUNTRIES TO STUDY JAPANESE

Textbooks Now Compiled to Introduce Language—Lecture Courses Named

The native inhabitants of Thailand, the Philippines and Malaya will soon be provided with textbooks of the Japanese language, the compilation of which is now proceeding among the interested authorities of the Education Ministry.

As assured by the Education Minister, Dr. Kunihiko Hashida, before the House of Representatives on January 27, the Education Ministry will hereafter regard it as one of its functions to supervise the education among the inhabitants of the occupied regions in southern Asia. The compilation of the textbooks will prove the first step of the Ministry toward the pronounced project, it is expected.

There are heretofore some textbooks already compiled by the Education Ministry, which will facilitate the learning of Japanese only among the Chinese.

As the current War of Greater East Asia is developing, there have appeared many different Asiatic races, who realize the need to learn the Japanese language. Consequently, the Ministry is now planning to meet this urgent requirement.

Types of Books Used

The proposed textbooks, according to the Hochi, will be of the elementary and middle grades. The subject matter will be so selected as to be fitted for the respective needs of the different races.

As the result, the books will be compiled differently for the students in different regions. The books intended for the Philippine students, for instance,

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GREAT FUTURE SEEN DAWNING ON SHONAN

Recent Destruction Will Not Retard Growth of City—Big Development Expected

Whatever may be the degree of destruction in Shonan Island (Singapore) as a result of fighting there, the island will soon revive as a crossroad of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and as a base of Japanese development in the southern regions, predicted Shiro Yamashita, president of the Malay Society in an interview with the Hochi on Thursday.

Mr. Yamashita, former president of the Japanese settlement corporation in Singapore lived there for 30 years.

Probably because of geographical advantages, the vitality of Shonan Island is amazingly elastic, states Mr. Yamashita, and in pre-war years 5,200 ships large and small, aggregating 35,000,000 tons entered and cleared the port of Singapore as a front door of the Orient annually.

Geographically speaking, the island of Shonan is the crossroad connecting the Indian Ocean and Pacific, and as a center of communications between Europe and East Asia the island was the place from where resources produced in the Dutch East Indies, Thailand, the Philippines, India and Australia, were shipped to all parts of the world, continued Mr. Yamashita, adding that despite the great distance from the British Isles the port of Singapore enjoyed prosperity.

But the island of Shonan is now becoming a Japanese base for its southward advance militarily and economically, continues Mr. Yamashita, and in view of the fact that all materials produced in the Co-Prosperity Sphere will pass through the port of Shonan the

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DRASTIC SHIFT SEEN FOR BRITISH CABINET

Churchill Reportedly Decides on Changes as Criticisms Still Continue

DECISION THIS WEEK-END

Dissolution of Parliament Mooted but Many Difficulties Are Foreseen

Domei

BERNE, February 19.—In view of the increasing criticism regarding the British war policy following the fall of Singapore, the London Exchange Telegraph has learned that Prime Minister Winston Churchill has decided to make drastic changes in his Cabinet, according to a London report received here today.

A final decision will be made by Mr. Churchill before the end of this week, the report stated.

Meantime, the Conservatives, Liberals and Laborites yesterday met to discuss possible changes in the Churchill Cabinet, it was said.

May Dissolve Parliament

Domei

VICHY, February 18.—With even some of the close associates of Prime Minister Winston Churchill supporting the cry for dissolution of the present British Parliament, the question whether Parliament should be dissolved or not will be settled formally within a few days, the London correspondent of the Swiss journal Basler Nachricten has disclosed, according to a Havas report received here from Berne today.

The air is surcharged, moreover, by the fact the present British Government cannot allow the existing situation to continue even for a week or two, faced as it is by a conspicuous loss of power, the correspondent said.

Supporters of the dissolution movement point out the present Parliament has been composed substantially of the same members for the past seven years. Most observers, however, doubt whether a change in Parliament should take place under the present wartime conditions, it was said.

Leaders in opposition to dissolution of Parliament contend that since the war 8 per cent of the British electorate have been forced to move their residences due to German air attacks, making the holding of an election most difficult under such circumstances.

The Government's decision on this vexing question, the correspondent concluded, will be made according to devel-

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LEADERS TO CONFER ON ELECTORAL MOVE

Premier Inviting Various Heads To Discuss Establishment Of New Political Set-Up

WILL CLARIFY STATE AIMS

Object of Move to Recommend Proper and Capable Men For Election to House

Premier General Hideki Tojo has decided to invite more than 30 leading men representing the House of Peers, House of Representatives, Imperial Rule Assistance Association, financial circles, Army, Navy agricultural enterprises and the press to a conference on February 23 for establishing the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure.

At this conference, there will be present besides the Premier, Home Minister Michio Yuzawa and other Government officials, and Premier Tojo will explain the Government policy as regards the coming general election. Opinions as to practical measures to be adopted for materializing the objective will be exchanged.

Object of Movement

The immediate objective of the movement is to recommend able and proper men to be elected to the House of Representatives in the forthcoming election to be held on April 30. The members to be elected must be fully qualified to meet the present urgent need of the country.

They must be persons fully realizing the aim of executing the Greater East Asia War, possessing a burning ideal for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, positively eager to strengthen the national unity and the Imperial Rule Assistance, and having no evil local party affiliations.

Prominent Leaders Invited

Persons to be invited by the Premier to the proposed conference on February 23 are reported to include from the Army and Navy, General Nobuyuki Abe, former Premier and ex-Ambassador to the Nanking Government, and Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, former Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

From the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, vice-president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Fumio Goto, former Home Minister and Sukenari Yokoyama, former Governor of Tokyo Prefecture, will be the delegates, and from the East Asia League, Ryusaku Endo, former chief secretary of the Konoye Cabinet.

The House of Peers will be represent-

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Spain Representing Japanese Interests In Most Latin American States, Says Hori

A concise account of the representation of Japanese interests in the Latin American countries by neutral European countries was given by Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents, Tokyo, today.

According to the account, Spain will represent Japanese interests in most of the Latin American countries, with the exception of Chile and Argentina where the Japanese envoys are representing their own country.

Spain will represent Japanese interests in Cuba, Panama, Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Salvador, Uruguay, Peru, Paraguay, Brazil, Bolivia, and Equador.

In Japan most of the Latin American countries are represented by Switzerland and Sweden. Sweden represents Bolivia and Mexico, and Switzerland represents Cuba, Panama, Guatemala, Colombia, Venezuela, Nicaragua, and Peru.

Paraguay is represented by Spain, and Brazil by Portugal. The representation in other countries, such as Equador, Salvador and Uruguay has not been decided yet.

Japanese interests in the United States and Canada will be represented by Spain.

40,000 British Prisoners Take Life Easy; Play Guitar, Sing and Swim at Shonanto

Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army Contingent in the Malay area, who led his men from Bukit Panjang in forcing the besieged army to an unconditional surrender, conducted his first inspection of the city of Shonan on February 19.

Accompanied by his subordinates, Lieutenant-General Yamashita on this day left his headquarters at Bukit Panjang at 2 p.m. and participated in the memorial services for those who died heroically since the beginning of the Malay campaign until the fall of Singapore. Immediately afterward, he proceeded to the city center, inspecting the main thoroughfares where the Municipal Office and other buildings were located.

Tank Corps Enter City

The tank corps of the Imperial Forces, which played an important role in the Malay campaign, also entered the city of Shonan during February 18 and 19. Some among the corps who carried the ashes of their fallen comrades in linen-covered boxes drew deep sympathy of the citizens, presenting a pathetic scene amid the triumphal entry.

Meanwhile, a war correspondent of the Asahi who inspected the iron defense of Changi, one of the most formidable fortresses in Shonan Island which enabled the British to boast the impregnability of the naval port of Seletar, declared.

"The Changi fortress, situated at about 20 miles southeast of the port of Shonan, was closed to all trespassers with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The coastal region was armed with machine-guns and quick-firing guns at an interval of every 20 meters, reinforced further by three to four lines of barbed-wire entanglements, thus making the penetration through human efforts practically impossible.

Fort Heavily Fortified

"Fortification of the entrance to the port was particularly rigid, the entire region having been mounted with 8-centimeter quick-firing guns facing the sea while the water itself was infested with electric mines. Even such iron defense, however, proved futile in staving off the smashing drive of the Japanese Forces, bringing to realization a prophecy once made by a noted French Admiral who said:

"'It is doubtful whether the British forces will be able to defend the port once the Japanese Fleet press close to the island and operate in collaboration with Army Units landing on the Malay Peninsula. Equipped with over 500 cannons of the highest efficiency, Port Arthur was believed to defy any attack but it was nevertheless reduced by the Japanese Forces. It is well-nigh correct to predict, therefore, that Singapore, no matter how strongly fortified, will crumble before the might of the Japanese Forces.'

40,000 War Prisoners

"The enemy forces, numbering in all to some 40,000 strong, are currently being interned at the Changi fortress which the British should have defended until the last man. Of this number, 25,000 are British soldiers while the remaining 15,000 men comprise Australians.

"The life of the captives, however, is very carefree, playing water-polo in the warm waters off the port during

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REPULSED RUSSIANS AWAIT ANNIHILATION

Nazis Intensify Drive in East Front—Luftwaffe Sink British Patrol Ship

Domei

BERLIN, February 19.—Activity along the Eastern Front yesterday was confined chiefly to repulsing Soviet attacks on the central sector of the front, the High Command announced today.

Despite the intensity of the Soviet raids, the communique said, the Soviets have been driven back and trapped and now face complete annihilation.

During yesterday's aerial combats, a total of four Soviet planes were shot down. A single German machine failed to return to its base.

In North Africa, the High Command said, activities were confined to reconnaissance work by both sides.

Continuing their Battle of the Atlantic and Battle of Britain, the Luftwaffe yesterday carried out daylight raids on shipping in waters around England and attacked a large merchantman and sank a British patrol vessel, the communique stated.

A British submarine was reported to have been sunk off the Norwegian coast when German escort vessels sighted and attacked the enemy undersea craft.

British Repulsed

Domei

ROME, February 19.—British mechanized patrol units, which were operating east of Mechili, Libya, were repulsed yesterday by Italian troops, the High Command announced today.

Meantime, during an aerial engagement over the Mediterranean, one Fascist plane was said to have been damaged when attacked by two enemy machines. The Italian warplane, was able to return safely to its base.

CITY OF PALEMBANG BIGGEST OIL CENTER

Strategic Sumatra Port Siezed By Japanese Boasts Many Refineries

Palembang, the largest oil center in Sumatra, is now completely under the control of the Japanese Forces. On the Palembang River, running through this largest metropolis in southern Sumatra, are a certain number of Japanese warships keeping watch over the whole area.

How things are going on in and around this important city is briefly sketched in this connection by a representative of the Yomiuri who had been in the city for some time as the paper's correspondent in Sumatra. His account, based on his experiences of about one year follows:

"I approached the city from the north by way of the terminus of the Southern Sumatra Railway. From the terminus I entered Palembang on a river boat. I remember it was around 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the tropical heat seemed a little abated. I sailed up the river for one kilometer. The river, with its width reaching 500 meters, is said to be the second longest in Sumatra, the first being the Jambi River lying far to the north.

"The city of Palembang was found as if floating on the river. The houses stood on both sides of the river, those found closest to the river resting on wooden frame structures rising direct from the river bottom. The next thing which struck me was the presence of many houses, the shapes of which were quite like that of the common Shinto shrines in Japan. On top of these houses were ornamental simple woodwork, called 'chigi' in the case of our

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BATAN ISLAND TAKEN; SINGAPORE CAPTIVES UNDER CONFINEMENT

65,000 War Prisoners All Interned Within Four Days After Occupation

RANGOON IN CONFUSION

British Seen Making Chiang Hold Bag as Preparations For Withdrawal Made

Domei

SHONANTO (Singapore), February 19.—Japanese Forces have occupied the small island of Batan off Shonanto across the Straits of Singapore.

Captives All Interned

Domei

SHONANTO (Singapore), February 19.—Less than four days after the surrender of Singapore, the Japanese Forces here have completed the internment of a total of 65,000 prisoners of war.

The number of British and Australian troops is 30,000, including Lieutenant-General A. E. Percival, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, and Lieutenant-General Lewis Macclesfield Heath, while Indians and Malayans numbered 35,000.

The prisoners were segregated into two camps, with British and Australians in one, and Indians and Malayans in the other.

The booty taken in the campaign, includes 40 field-guns, 100 anti-aircraft guns, 5,000 automobiles and trucks.

British Withdrawing

Special to the Nichi Nichi

SAIGON, February 19.—Rangoon is now in utter confusion as Japanese Forces have pressed on to the Sittang River line, according to reports reaching here from Rangoon.

Meanwhile, the British authorities are now exerting every effort in trying to draw Chungking to their side and have decided to entrust the defense of the northern section of Burma to General Chiang's forces.

Moreover, British troops are said to have already prepared for withdrawal from the Bassein delta area and Prome to Ramree Island, Bengal Bay, by crossing the Arakan mountain range to take boats from there to India.

Burmese Greet Troops

"Following the Imperial Forces which are surging toward Rangoon, the capital of Burma, and the base of a supply route to the Chungking administration, your reporter was able to see with his own eyes the friendly attitude of the natives, many of whom are secretly waiting for the day when Rangoon comes under Japanese domination," writes the Yomiuri correspondents from an undisclosed base in the Burma front.

"As we progressed in our blitz-advance," they report, "the natives swarmed around the Japanese soldiers, bringing presents of chicken and beef to express their admiration and respect for the Imperial Forces."

When they reached a small hamlet situated just outside a dense jungle zone, the report goes on, they encountered a youthful deputy head of the village, who pleaded with the Japanese officers to avenge him for the loss of one of his eyes.

"According to his story," the report continues, "he and a number of others were hired by Britons in a hunting expedition for elephants. While roaming about in a pathless jungle in search for game, a sharp bamboo-grass pricked his left eye and he lost his sight almost instantaneously.

"When the chase ended after bagging two elephants, the Britons coldly discharged them with remunerations hardly sufficient to compensate a day's work of a coolie, thus culminating his hatred toward Englishmen."

At another village, the scribes added, they came across an influential Burmese evacuee from Rangoon, who gave them the following description of the panic-stricken British in strengthening the defense of the city.

"Rangoon is a completely armed city, filled with batteries, barracks and a large number of soldiers. The banks of the rivers are bristling with big guns, machine-gun nests, pillboxes, etc., while the rivers themselves are infested with a countless number of mines.

"Following the fall of Moulmein, the defense of the city was particularly intensified. High-angle gun positions in the vicinity of large oil refineries

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BOARD OF INFORMATION TO GET NEW QUARTERS

Present Offices Proving Inadequate Due to Pressing Duties of Wartime

The removal of the offices of the Board of Information, a question which has been outstanding for some time past, is to take place at last on Saturday when the organization will be transferred to the former site of the Army General Staff Headquarters at Miyakezaka, it has been announced by the Board of Information on Thursday.

On January 8, 1940, the Information Bureau, the predecessor to the present organization, moved into the former Imperial Theater and was raised in status on December 6 in the same year to the Board of Information. It has been functioning at the present location for the past year and a half, but with the increase in its daily routine on account of the war, innumerable inconveniences were created due to lack of liaison facilities.

It is understood that the removal will be completed by February 25 and the building thus vacated will be reinstated as the Imperial Theater under the Toho management.

Meanwhile, it has been disclosed that the Tokyo Kaikan, which has remained vacant since the removal of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association headquarters, will likewise make a new start as the Dai Toa Kaikan (Greater East Asia Hall) shortly under management of the Toho Film Production Company.

Batan Island Taken; Singapore Captives Under Confinement

(Continued From Page 1)

and piers were constructed and they carried on vigorous air raid defense drills night and day.

"The Whiteway department store in the central part of the city has been converted into the British Army Headquarters while the sacred pagodas, which the Burmese hold most dear to their hearts, have been reconstructed into pill-boxes."

Explaining that the state of general panic is existent in Rangoon, the evacuee particularly stressed that most of the natives in the city are inwardly awaiting anxiously for the arrival of the Japanese Forces to assure peace and order and above all, fair treatment.

New Road to Burma Ready

By dint of strenuous efforts of the engineering corps of the Imperial Forces working in close collaboration with Thai sappers in mountain regions on the boundary between Thailand and Burma, a new Burma route—a commissary line for the Imperial Forces operating in Burma—is nearing completion, reports a vernacular paper correspondent from an undisclosed base in Burma on Wednesday.

There exist only two routes of communication between Thailand and Burma—one is from the northern part of Thailand and other is a route running to the coastal region of Southern Burma from Southern Thailand.

In advancing into Burmese territory the Imperial Forces did not utilize these routes for strategic reasons. Instead, they penetrated deep into the jungle regions and made a sudden appearance in Burma territory over the Shan Mountain Range. As a result, they could not carry heavy arms and ammunition. They advanced into enemy territory equipped with fighting spirit only.

Thus, the necessity has occurred of constructing a commissary line. And work was started on the construction of a road that passes through the Shan Mountain Range by the Japanese and Thai sappers in close collaboration on December 20.

To construct a road running for 120 kilometers meandering through the mountain regions was not a easy task. The jungle regions were conquered and then began a rock zone, which had to be blasted with dynamite and then deep rivers running between ravines.

In the daytime the sappers worked in the tropical heat while at night on the high mountain region the cold was unexpectedly severe.

Thus, the two months of hardship passed and the construction of the motor road is nearing completion for carrying war supplies to the Imperial Forces operating in Burma.

During these two months the sappers built 24 bridges spanning ravines in the course of construction of a 120-kilometer route and the route which was said to require three years at least in construction is about to be completed in two months by collaboration of the Japanese and Thai sappers.

Drastic Shift Seen For British Cabinet

(Continued From Page 1)

opments in the debate now progressing in Parliament.

Empire Dwindling

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 19.—The British Empire was discussed by Reich Minister for National Enlightenment and Propaganda, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, writing in the current issue of the weekly, Das Reich, that at the time when England declared war on Germany in order to prevent the incorporation of Danzig in the German Reich, the very idea would have seemed absurd that two and one half years later England would be trembling for India.

British Prime Minister Winston Churchill had declared, so Dr. Goebbels pointed out, that the loss of Singapore did not yet mean the end of the British Empire. "This was, of course, true," said the Minister, "for world empires sometimes continued to live on although their decline had already become evident to everybody.

"Great Britain was at the present living on the prestige, which it had accumulated during the past centuries and the British Empire today only by name still existed as an Empire.

"There was every indication that general time who, according to Churchill, was the ally of Britain was now about to become the ally of the Axis Powers. There had been a time when the existence of a British Empire had not been regarded as an obstacle to the realization of the German national aims. This was a long time ago, however.

"England's chance to remain a great European Power as well as a world Power had been gambled away by Churchill for all time to come.

"It is hardly exaggerated to declare, that dark shadows are hovering over the British Empire. History is on the march again and the world is watching with awe the inexorable course of events. Empires are falling and Empires are rising. Let us thank God that we are rising while others are falling."

Coast No Longer Safe

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, February 19.—The London Times published extracts of statements made by prominent British politicians on the naval engagement in the Channel.

The former British Secretary of War, Leslie Hore-Belisha, declared in Devonport the fact that the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Prinz Eugen had succeeded in passing the Channel undamaged and making for their home port was the most significant event of the present war.

He added that England was now fully aware of the fact that its own coastal waters were no longer untouchable and that the traditional British domination of the seas was now questionable.

TO SHIFT AXIS NATIONALS

U.S. Will Remove Them From Strategic Zones

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 19.—A plan has been made in California to evacuate thousands of citizens from its military and industrial zones, according to today's issue of the Svenska Dagbladet, a daily published here, quoting a London report.

It is estimated that some 33,000 Japanese, 71,000 Germans and 10,000 Italians are living in California, and the United States military and naval authorities are considering still stricter measures against the Axis nationals.

A London correspondent of the Swedish paper predicts that the so-called "restricted state of siege" will be proclaimed to clear the United States coastal regions of all undesirable elements.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, February 20

NICHI NICHI—War Extends to Farther South
ASAHI—Cultural Policy Toward Southern Regions
YOMIURI—Crisis of Churchill Cabinet
CHUGAI—Golden Chance for East Asiatic Races

War Extends to Farther South

NICHI NICHI

Due to successful joint operations of the Imperial Army, Navy and Air Forces, mastery of the air over the entire island of Sumatra and control of the seas surrounding it have completely fallen into our hands. It was on February 14 that our parachute units, in their surprise attack on Palembang, capital of the island, successfully landed there. Our Naval Forces succeeded in entering Palembang by sailing up the Musi River and have been expanding military operations in this large island with that city as the base.

Producing 60 per cent of the total oil output of Sumatra, Palembang has been known as the center of the island economically and politically. It is by no means an exaggeration to say that the occupation of this city seals the fate of the entire island. Moreover, our Army and Navy Air Forces dealt a fatal blow to the remaining enemy air force which put up obstinate resistance with this island as its base. Besides the successful operations in the Banka and Gasper Straits, recently, where our Naval Force wrecked two enemy destroyers and damaged a large number of transports, our Air Force is reported to have been subjecting islands in the Sunda Strait to furious bombing operations.

The spearhead of our drive is now directed southward and Kupan, capital of the Dutch Timor Island, was violently attacked by our warplanes on the 16th. Military bases situated on the various Sunda islands have been destroyed one after another by our fierce offensives. Under these circumstances, the fate of Java is now hanging in the balance. With Surabaya and other strategic bases in Java paralyzed now as the result of furious air raids carried out by the Imperial Air Force at the beginning of this month, a good portion of the enemy air force has already been destroyed. The main force of the American-Dutch combined fleet was also reduced to naught on February 4 in the Sea Battle off Java Island.

It will not be long before all islands in the Great East Asia Sea will be placed under our complete control. This will not only strengthen our strategic bases to the Western Indian Ocean but will also increase our military pressure toward the South. By the fall of Singapore into the hands of the Imperial Forces, Australia, which has been relying upon aid from the United States and Britain, seems to have come to the realization of the seriousness of the situation. Premier John Curtin recently declared: "we have nothing to rely upon except our own strength and our determination to defend our own country." He further added that his country was at the crossroads of life or death at this "historic moment."

Whether it is life or death that confronts Australia depends solely on whether she will abandon hostile action against this country or not.

Premier General Hideki Tojo, in his address to the Imperial Diet on February 16, warned that Australia and New Zealand should avoid a useless war with their reliance upon the United States and Britain which are not worth any dependence. He further pointed out that the happiness and welfare of the peoples in these two countries depends entirely upon whether or not their Governments will understand the real intentions of Japan and take a fair and just attitude. It is high time for their reflection and reconsideration. If they miss this opportunity at this "historic moment" they will only be condemning themselves to death.

Cultural Policy Toward Southern Regions

ASAHI

It is noteworthy that the lofty ideal for the establishment of Greater East Asia is taking on a concrete shape with the war situation developing in favor of Japan. As for the fundamental policy regarding construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in the vast areas under Japanese control, its outline has been clarified in a statement by Premier General Hideki Tojo at the Diet session.

For this purpose the Government has decided to establish a commission charged with the task of handling problems concerning the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and appointed a number of advisers to the Navy and Army. At the same time the Government announced in the course of the Diet session the so-called four points policy regarding the concrete measures for construction of Greater East Asia at the end of January. In this light the Southern Economic Development Bank will be organized and its personnel has already been chosen. Thus, the political and economic policies toward the southern regions have been decided, and some of them are now being translated into practice.

We herewith wish to deal with the problem regarding the cultural policy toward the southern regions. As for the cultural relations between Japan and Manchoukuo and China, the East Asia Cultural Society was established for improvement of their friendly relations through the culture. In our opinion the Government's cultural policy toward the southern regions should be considered from a new angle and on the basis of a new ideal taking into consideration the special conditions there. In this sense it is acceptable that the Education Ministry announced to unify the educational policies in Japan proper and the Japanese possessions so as to meet the new situation.

The defect in the Government's education policy in the period before the Manchurian Incident lies in absence of any concern about the situation developing in East Asia as a result of too much consideration about the situation developing in Europe. Since the outbreak of the China Affair, the educational authorities have placed too much weight on the education for development of East Asia alone.

Under such circumstances, we herewith wish to advise the Government to take timely measures for enhancement of national spirit through education. This will surely answer the Government's desire for improvement of cultural relations between Japan and the southern regions.

Crisis of Churchill Cabinet

YOMIURI

With the fall of Singapore shaking the very foundations of the British Empire, uneasiness prevailing in British political circles has reached a climax.

Although the Churchill Cabinet received a vote of confidence from Parliament recently this does not mean that the Cabinet's position is secure, for a great deal of consideration was given at that time to its international effect. It was merely a gesture to varnish the weakness of the domestic structure. Behind the overwhelming confidence vote given to the Churchill Cabinet, serious dissatisfaction with and antipathy against the Churchill Cabinet were hidden, which were exposed by the fall of Singapore into the Japanese hands.

Needless to say, uneasiness prevailing in British political circles was intensified by the series of defeats Britain suffered in the War of Greater East Asia, but its basic cause had existed even from the time of the formation of the Churchill Cabinet. The removal of the Chamberlain Government was necessitated by the demand for the modification of its foreign policy, particularly in connection with Britain's relations with the Soviet Union.

Due to powerful anti-Soviet sentiments that prevailed among conservative elements in British political circles, Premier Churchill was not able to eliminate those statesmen with anti-Soviet inclination from his Cabinet at the time of his Cabinet's organization. On the contrary, he had to appoint Lord Halifax, who had carried out an anti-Soviet policy, as Ambassador to Washington.

Such dissatisfaction has most strongly been expressed by the Labor Party, which has gained overwhelming support from the public, particularly after the outbreak of the German-Soviet war. Thus, the influence of the Labor Party has increased with the development of war situation, and no government is now able to carry out its policies by disregarding the existence of the Labor Party. This has resulted in strong opposition between the Laborites and conservative elements.

We must note in this connection that such discord and difference of views really have their root in British social conditions which recently have been changing rapidly. The Labor Party in that country is obviously making a qualitative change and it is no longer "His Majesty's Labor Party." This can be interpreted as a direct reflection of the social conditions prevalent in Britain, at present. Revolt of radical elements against the traditional conservatives, who have long dominated the British political world, is beginning to gain the support of the public. The crisis of the Churchill Cabinet in this sense, can never be remedied by a mere reorganization. Thus, the British Empire is confronted both at home and abroad with serious questions which will decide its fate forever.

Golden Chance for East Asiatic Races

CHUGAI

The significance of the fall of Singapore lies in two points; namely, that it delivered a fatal blow to the enemy, the British Empire and the United States, and that it shed a ray of hope on the various races of East Asia who have long struggled under the yoke of Britain and the United States. Apart from the question of how significant the fall of Singapore into Japanese hands is from the strategical, political and economic points of view, there is no room for doubt that it will affect greatly the mental attitude of the various races of East Asia toward Japan.

It is not too much to say that the fall of Singapore has apparently given a chance to East Asiatic races to awaken to the actual situation developing in East Asia. The time is ripe for the East Asiatic races to break the hard shell of unjust domination by Britain and the United States. As pointed out in the statement issued by Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Malay Peninsula, far-sighted leaders of all Asiatic races should awaken to the actual situation and not fail in catching this golden chance to shake off the shackles placed by Britain and the United States upon their fellow countrymen for over a century. If they fail to grasp this golden opportunity, they will never have such a chance again.

For many years Britain has exploited the people of the southern regions not only economically but also in other ways. The cruelty of the British is seen in the fact that British troops, before retreating set fire to a number of houses belonging to the natives after plundering foodstuffs and other daily necessities, and that British troops make the Australian and Indian soldiers defend the front lines exposing them to close Japanese fire. The character of every race reveals its true nature in an emergency. The East Asiatic races should rise against the common enemy, Britain and the United States, at this moment when the enemy is on the verge of collapse.

Beautiful Chiang Typist Leaps to Death, Realizing Error of Anti-Japanese Move

The suicide of Miss Cheng Man-Kuang, a beautiful 25-year-old typist of the Hongkong sub-office of the Chungking Foreign Office, is drawing deep sympathy of the island inhabitants.

Since the outbreak of the China Affair, the young typist was one of the most vicious anti-Japanese campaigners, she steadfastly believed that Japan was the enemy of her homeland. But once she was placed under Japanese protection following the fall of the Crown Colony, she realized the magnanimity of the Japanese people in the great ideal of establishing a common prosperity bloc in East Asia and became firmly convinced that Japan was the best friend her country could ever hope for.

The more she analyzed the real object of Japan, the more she became convinced that Japan was undertaking a gigantic task of giving liberty to the East Asiatic peoples. Finally, repenting her past folly, she composed a poem in which she expressed her true feelings, and signing it "A Criminal," committed a pathetic end by leaping to death from the third floor of the Hongkong Hotel at 8:00 a.m. February 6. The poem, written in Chinese, was to the following effect:

"Born in poverty, I had no one to rely upon and joined the anti-Japanese elements in the end. But as the days passed under Japanese protection, I realized my blindness in the past and, at the same time, was struck deeply by the beauty of the Japanese spirit. I take my life to bury my sins but when I regenerate, I shall work hand in hand with the Japanese people in establishing a new Asia."

Great Future Seen Dawning on Shonan

(Continued From Page 1)

development of the island in the future will be remarkable, its pre-war population of 650,000 increasing double or treble soon.

Regarding the inhabitants there Mr. Yamashita said, continuing:

"Singapore, now Shonan, was a site for a racial exhibition in pre-war times. When the Governor-General invited resident nationals to the dinner party in 1924, they represented 26 countries of the world. The only race I could not find in Singapore during my stay of 30 years was the Negro.

"Languages spoken there were also various. For instance, the Malay language used in Singapore is quite different from the original Malay language."

"Despite the prosperity there, cultural aspects are lacking. When Yonejiro Noguchi called at Singapore six years ago he said that there was no art in Singapore.

"Surely there was no art in Singapore due to the British educational policy. There was only one college there. But in that college no subjects on politics and culture were taught.

The island of Shonan, now liberated from the British yoke, will be a center of southern culture as well as politics and economy."

Australia Uninformed

Domei

SAIGON, February 18.—Francis Ford, Australian War Minister, has revealed that the Commonwealth Government has not received any word about the fate of the Australian forces captured in Singapore (Shonan Island), according to a Canberra report received here today.

Leaders to Confer On Electoral Move

(Continued From Page 1)

ed by Count Hideo Kodama, former Overseas Minister, Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, president of the Riken Enterprises and the Industrial Machinery Control Association, Baron Iwakushu Ida, and Hiroshi Shimomura, former vice-president of the Asahi Shimbun.

The House of Representatives will send Yonezo Mayeda, director of the Yokusan Giin Domei, Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, former Vice-Minister of Education, Tadahiko Okada, Masanori Katsu, former Finance Vice-Minister, Ryutaro Nagai, former Communications and Overseas Ministers, Dr. Masataka Ota and Tadao Oasa.

From the financial circles will be Masatsune Ogura, former Finance Minister and ex-president of the Sumitomo Enterprises, Hachisaburo Hirao, former Education Minister, Ginjiro Fujihara, former Commerce and Industry Minister, ex-president of the Oji Paper Manufacturing Company and founder and president of the Fujihara School of Technology, Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, and Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo, former Commerce and Industry Minister and former president of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce.

Agricultural circles will be represented by Tadaatsu Ishiguro, former Agriculture and Forestry Minister, Kotaro Sengoku, president of Central Council of Cooperative Societies, and Count Tadamasa Sakai, while Tokichi Tanada, president of the Japan Press Association and former Ambassador to the Soviet Union will represent the press.

Concerning the coming conference, Home Minister Yuzawa remarked as follows on Thursday.

"The Government has decided to invite various prominent persons to a conference on February 23 to consult them as to what is to be done to attain the aim of having good candidates for election to the House of Representatives. But whether this will lead to the organization of a political party or not, the Government cannot say at present. State Ministers may join the body for recommending candidates, and I am hoping that many Ministers will join."

To Arouse Public

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association has also decided to open campaigns for arousing public attention to the importance of holding the election in a spirit of cooperating with the Government and assisting the Imperial Rule.

The Association will give lecture meetings, distribute posters and leaflets, show motion picture films, and make other activities in order to educate the public as regards the duty of electing their representatives to the Diet.

Shonanto Aftermath Described by Pilot

(Continued From Page 1)

Tengah. All this showed that the British had been paying more attention to methods of defense rather than of offense.

"During the Malay campaign, I used to be very careful when I was flying for I did not want to meet any enemy planes. Fortunately I did not meet with any of them. Once my plane developed engine trouble, and I thought of landing at the OO Airfield and staying there for the night. On second thought, however, I decided to limp back to my base and I was very glad I did so for later on, a large formation of enemy planes raided the OO Airfield.

Airmen Wanted Action

"The Japanese airmen at all the air bases in Malaya were demi-gods hell-bent on adventure, for when the enemy planes refused to appear and give them a fight, they used to look up at the sky and say, 'What a dull day!'

"Discipline is well maintained in the Japanese Army and the Malays and the Indians place absolute trust in the Japanese. When we newsmen were allotted a room in the house of a British doctor near Raffles College at Bukit Timah, the Malay servant of the house, assisted by all his brothers and sisters, insisted on cooking all our meals as well as laundering our clothes.

"They had no ulterior motive in doing all these things, and we were very glad that we Japanese could win the trust and affection of such a splendid people."

FRANCE TO LOOK AFTER LABORERS IN GERMANY

Special Offices to Be Set Up Handling 100,000 Workers Coming as Volunteers

Transocean

BERLIN, February 7.—The French Secretary of State to the Vice-President, M. Benoist-Mechin, arrived here some days ago for a conference on a number of questions, and some results were achieved in regard to the stay in Germany of French laborers. He left Berlin last evening on his way home, according to the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman.

Special French offices will be opened in some German towns, which will take care of these French laborers, whose number is said to be about 100,000.

These French offices, the spokesman said, will have no political character. They will deal exclusively with the wishes and cares of French workers, who come to Germany voluntarily.

E. Asian Countries To Study Japanese

(Continued From Page 1)

will contain the sights, manners and customs peculiar among the islanders with explanations in Japanese to facilitate the course.

In view of the fact the natives of those countries have so far been under the extortions and exploitations of the English-speaking nations, it is reported special care will be taken by the compilers of the text books to see that the English language, which has been imposed on those people will be totally driven out.

Sponsors New Course

Meanwhile, for university and college students to be charged with a mission of completing the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Greater East Asia Course that may be termed as "The Southern University" will be given by the Japan International Association at the Kyoiku Kaikan, Kanda, for six days beginning March 25.

The lecturers will be professors of universities and colleges throughout the country. The subjects of the lectures and the schools sending their lectures are:

Lectures Decided

War and International Law by a Waseda University professor; Structure of the Nanking Government by a Keio University professor; War and Navigation Right by a Tokyo Commercial University professor; Geopolitics in The Greater East Asia by a Chuo University professor; The United States Administrative Policy Toward The Philippines by a Rikkyo University professor; Defense Economy and Wide Area Economics by a Takaoka Higher Commercial School professor; The Greater East Asia International Law by a Tokyo Imperial University professor, and Cultural and Religious Problems in the Co-Prosperity Sphere by a Tokyo Imperial University professor.

In addition to the above lectures, special lectures will be given by the Army, Navy, and the Foreign and Overseas Ministries experts as well as by the Board of Information officials.

City of Palembang Biggest Oil Center

(Continued From Page 1)

Shinto shrines.

"Though the city is historically alleged to have been the government seat of the ancient Palembang Kingdom, I could find no particular relics showing its former glory. The whole area is now engaged with the modern industry of oil production.

"There were many oil refineries, the most prominent among them, still remembered by me, being the B.P.M. jointly capitalized by Britishers and Netherlanders and the N.K.P.M. run by American capital. Both were located on the northern bank of the Palembang River, all imposing in sight with their roofs shining silvery in the sun. These refineries had their own wharves to facilitate the shipping of their products. Each of these wharves was so built that tankers of 10,000 tons could easily come alongside. I saw several tankers of 7,000-ton class berthed at these wharves.

"The oil production in Sumatra, which annually reaches 4,350,000 tons, ranks the highest in all Netherlands East Indies. The crude oil taken out in various places around the upper reaches of the Palembang River was being sent through pipe lines to such large refineries as mentioned above.

"It was rumored even then that these oil refineries were all equipped with special devices, a touch of which would blow up the whole plant so that any enemy raid unexpectedly made would find nothing but ruins. Some people also told me that all possible attacks of the oil center were strictly watched by special defense wardens stationed near the mouth of the Palembang River. These preparations, I hope, proved of no avail when the Japanese parachute troops descended there all of a sudden.

"I visited some villages and towns along the Palembang River and found the inhabitants generally good natured. They were remarkably inquisitive about Japan and the Japanese. I told them something about Japan and they sang their folk songs by way of thanking me. These people looked more decent and cultured than the average native inhabitants in Java."

FURNITURE PRICES RISE TO DOUBLE IN ENGLAND

Heavy Tax on Household Goods Since Outbreak of War Causing Inflation

Transocean

LISBON, February 10.—The prices of furniture and household goods in England have doubled since the outbreak of war, the secretary of the Buying Society of British Retail Trade told the Daily Telegraph on Saturday.

Tax on these goods, he said, amounted to one-third of the cost as compared with one-sixth for wearing apparel. The heavy tax on furniture has an inflationary character, he declared.

The paper also referred to the publication of the Board of Trade on retailers' turnover in December. It revealed that as a result of rationing, Christmas sales of household goods and clothing were reduced by at least one-half. The value of December sales rose by 24 per cent as compared with the average of the six preceding months. Before the war this increase was normally more than 50 per cent. Considering the increase of prices, the paper pointed out, the amount of sales was, however, about 40 per cent smaller than was the case at Christmas under normal conditions.

Captive Britishers Now Take Life Easy

(Continued From Page 1)

the day and playing guitars and singing in chorus under the coconut grove in the evening. What gives an impression that they are British soldiers, however, is the military discipline, the men obeying the orders of their superior officers."

Chiang's Officers Flee

Another correspondent, writing to the Asahi from Shanghai, reveals that a number of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's officers managed to escape from Singapore immediately after the island was forced to surrender, reaching Batavia recently.

The scribe reports that the Chinese officers concealed themselves within the port on the night of February 15, the day of the unconditional capitulation, and availing themselves of the pitch darkness, fled in a small motor-boat. They miraculously succeeded in plying through the mine infested port unnoticed, reaching Batavia two days later in a fatigued condition.

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Paraguay Cuts Axis Ties

Domei

LISBON, February 18.—Higinio Morinigo, President of Paraguay, has declared that the Paraguayan Government, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the recent Pan-American Foreign Ministers Conference, has severed diplomatic relations with Axis countries, it was revealed here from Asuncion today.

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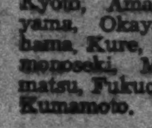
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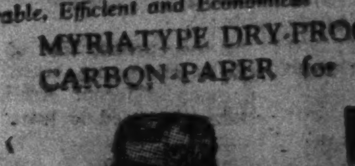
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TWO DESTROYERS WRECKED IN N.E.I. BY NAVY AIRCRAFT

BATAVIA DISPATCH BARES DISSENSION OF FOE INCREASING

United Press Report Reveals John Bull and Uncle Sam At Loggerheads

AMERICA'S RUSE EXPOSED

Wants to Disparage Britain's Capabilities in Order to Grab S. America

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 18.—Increasing rivalry among anti-Axis Powers has been vividly revealed in a recent United Press dispatch from Batavia received here today which revealed with surprising frankness, the details of the miserable defeat of the British forces in the Malay campaign.

Apparently in an endeavor to create a favorable impression for the United States among South American countries, the United Press dispatch, while completely disregarding a British claim that the fall of Singapore was accelerated principally due to the lack of timely and effective aid from the United States, severely criticizes the incapabilities of the British forces.

Political observers here believe that the present tendency is indicative of the American attempt to take over British interests in South America as well as the increasing friction among anti-Axis countries.

Mecca of Rumors

Decrying the loss of much public confidence, President Roosevelt has lamented that Washington has become a mecca for rumor peddlers, it was relayed here from the United States capital today.

The President added, false reports spread by Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of Navy, with regard to the actual losses suffered at Pearl Harbor is a prime cause of this, and claimed that current gloomy rumors circulating in Washington are unfounded.

As the Japanese Forces swept relentlessly toward Rangoon, Allied military observers pessimistically conceded that the Allies have little chance of keeping open the Burma route, it is reported here today.

The Anglo-American commentators declared that the fall of Singapore makes it extremely difficult to defend Burma adequately since reinforcements now cannot be expected.

Declaring, "without exaggeration it can be said that Japan has knocked away one of the main pillers, on which the British command of the sea was resting," a United Press correspondent in Java said, "the Japanese now have command of the important sea communications with the Indian Ocean. Japanese attack on Burma and possibly thereafter, on India, consequently gets more serious in character."

Allied observers also voiced their fears regarding the approaching Japanese attack on Java, and Sumatra, unanimously declaring, Japanese advance can be stemmed if the Allies succeed in sending sizable reinforcements immediately.

U.S. Intrigue Exposed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 18.—While frankly depicting the disastrous British defeat in entire Malaya and Singapore (Shonan Island), a U.P. report from Batavia has also presented startling revelations to South American readers.

A detailed analysis of the report betrays with utter realism the character of United States propaganda manufactured for South American consumption.

Withholding British claims that the lack of adequate American aid has caused the loss of Singapore and shelving news of its own defeats, the United States is consistantly pouring comments of British impotency into South America at this dismal hour for the Allied nations.

This trickery is understandable in the light of competitive propaganda which previously has been spread in South America by Great Britain and the United States.

The U.P. report, while revealing the traditional efforts of the United States to supplant British prestige throughout South America, is a glaring exposure of the dominant spirit within the Allied camp.

FRANCO AGAINST REDS

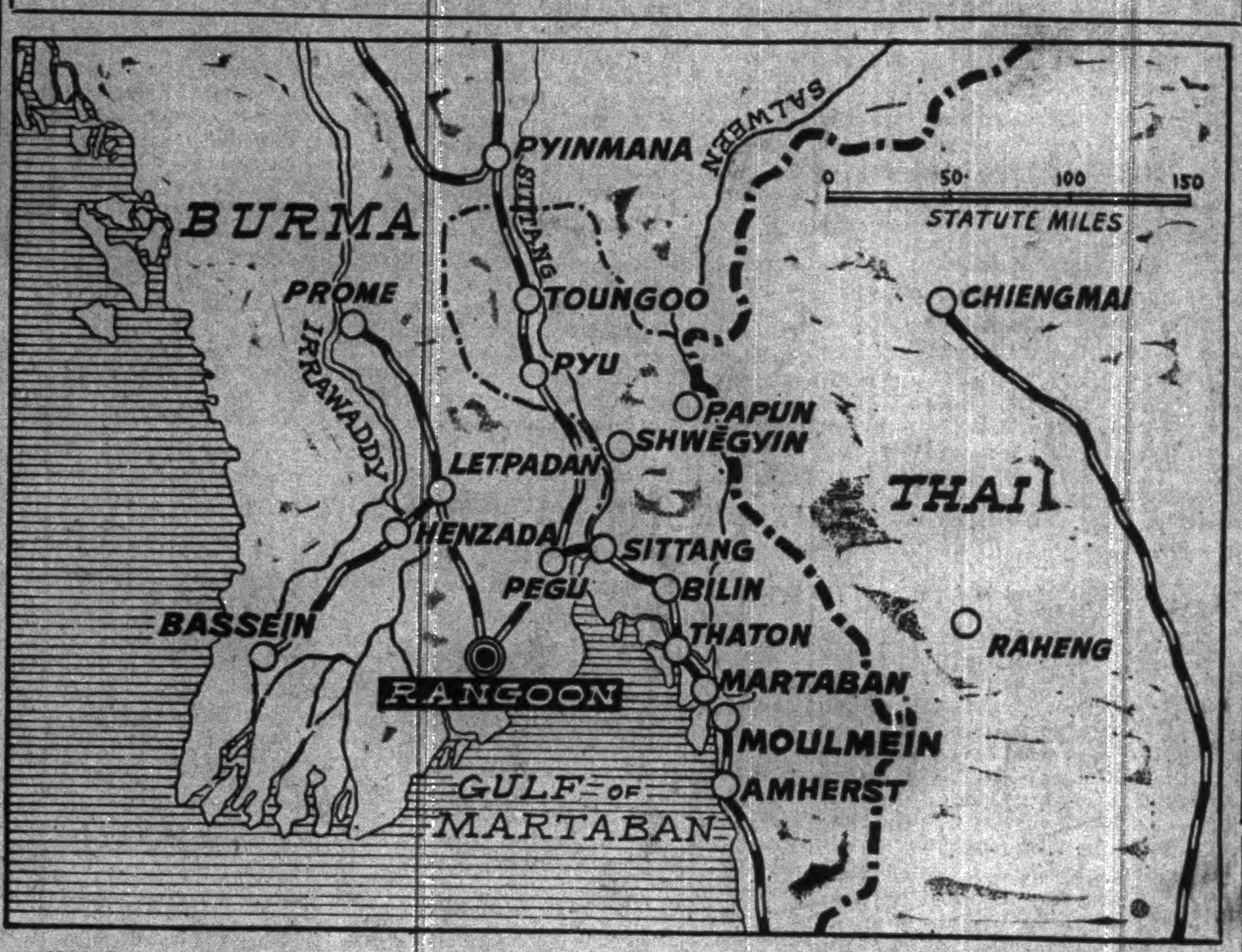
Spain to Participate in Building of New Europe

Domei

BERLIN, February 18.—According to reports received here today Generalissimo Francisco Franco, Spanish Premier and Minister of Interior concurrently, addressing high officials at Seville spoke on the anti-Bolshevistic character of New Spain and declared that from the experiences gained with the Communist movement he would oppose every attempt to Bolshevize Europe.

Generalissimo Franco also stated that the Spanish Civil War and the bloodshed experienced through that terrific period of trial entitles Spain to participate in the reconstruction of Europe and benefit by the wealth of eastern Europe.

New Center of World's Attention



Now that Singapore has fallen to the mighty Imperial Forces, the world's attention, which was centered on the Malay campaign, has now switched to Japan's military operations in Burma. Smashing down all enemy opposition, the dauntless Army Forces are continuing their relentless drive forward. Latest flashes from the front lines report that advancing from Martaban, Japanese units successfully crossed the Bilin River and after annihilating British troops in the Thaton sector, captured the strategic railway junction of Bilin. The map reproduced above shows the more important points centering around the operations in Burma.

AXIS U-BOATS SINK FIVE MORE VESSELS

Devastating Attacks Continue In Dutch West Indies Areas, Admiralty Admits

U.S. TANKER DAMAGED

German Efforts to Cripple Anglo-American Shipping Facilities Hailed

Domei

LISBON, February 18.—The British admiralty officially disclosed today that five ships have been torpedoed and are missing following devastating Axis submarine attacks in the Dutch West Indies, it was learned here today from London.

The United States Department of Navy has revealed the 19,401-ton tanker Eh Blum owned by the Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was severely damaged off the Atlantic coast of the United States at 7:42 p.m. February 14.

The announcement, however, did not disclose the nature of damage and the cause of mishap.

10 Tankers Attacked

D.N.B.

LISBON, February 18.—At least ten British or American tankers were attacked by German submarines in the Caribbean and sunk or so severely damaged that they must be considered a total loss, according to latest news from New York. The fate of seven of these tankers appears to be established beyond doubt. The fact that no news has been received from the three other tankers must be interpreted to mean that these ships also have been lost.

For the first time New York reports contain the names of some of the torpedoed vessels which are: the Pedernales (3,945 tons), the Oranjestad (2,396 tons) and the San Nicolas (2,391 tons), the Tia Juana (2,359 tons), the Monagas (2,650 tons), the Rafaela (3,177 tons) and the Arkras. Seven members out of a crew of 26 of the Pedernales are missing. This vessel was torpedoed about a quarter of a mile off the coast of Aruba. Of the crew of 28 on the Oranjestad, twelve are missing.

Regarding the loss of the American tanker E. H. Blum, of 19,400 tons, it has become known that this ship was badly damaged by three explosions which occurred within 15 minutes. The crew of 42 immediately left the vessel and reached the coast of Virginia. When questioned by journalists, the members of the crew could not state clearly whether the ship had been torpedoed or had struck a minefield. Nobody had seen a submarine and no details were available regarding the extent of damage, the only fact known being that the ship was still afloat when she was left by her crew.

Hails U-Boat Action

Domei

MILAN, February 18.—The appearance of German U-boats in the Caribbean Sea and their recent attacks on enemy tankers and oil depots at Aruba have aroused intense admiration of German efforts to cripple British and American shipping facilities and to bring the sea battle to the front

(Continued on Page 2)

Chungking Circles Fear Burma Will Soon Fall To Japanese Forces

Domei

SAIGON, February 18.—The United Press, reporting here from Chungking, declared today, "Local political and business circles all have expressed anxiety over the fate of Burma when news was received regarding Japanese advances west of the Salween River." The report quoted a disclosure by the Ta Kung-pao, official Chungking journal, that unassembled American trucks still remain in Rangoon awaiting transportation to Chungking. Meanwhile, a Chungking military spokesman admitted this afternoon that no reports yet have been received that Chungking forces in Burma have participated in any front line action, the report concluded.

JAPANESE IN SINGAPORE TRANSFERRED TO INDIA

British Authorities Ordered Move Shortly Before City Captured

Domei

SHONAN ISLAND, February 18.—Approximately 1,600 Japanese residents in Singapore, including 400 women and children, together with members of the Japanese consular staff were transferred to India shortly before Singapore fell into Japanese hands, it was revealed today.

It has been verified through reliable sources that virtually all Japanese nationals in Singapore were arrested December 12, simultaneously with outbreak of war and sent the same day to Port Swettenham, Kuala Lumpur.

Owing to the swift advance of Japanese troops into Malaya, British authorities brought them back to Singapore in three groups on December 19, and December 31 and January 1 and the men were imprisoned in Changi Prison while women and children were sent to St. Johns Island, about five kilometers south of Singapore (Shonan Island).

British statements that the treatment of non-combatant Japanese nationals was most considerate have been denied by prisoners.

Many Japanese women and children were herded into ill-ventilated freight cars during transfer from Kuala Lumpur to Singapore and became gravely ill, it was revealed. It was said that they were given no food during the trip.

U.S. WORRY OVER RUBBER

Senate Body Approves Measure to Plant Trees

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 18.—Reflecting the serious concern of the United States over the loss of rubber supplies from southwestern Asia, the United States Senate Military Affairs Committee has unanimously approved authorization for planting of 75,000 acres of rubber bearing guayule trees anywhere in the Western Hemisphere, it was reported here from Washington today.

The committee also approved the Secretary of Agriculture of patents, properties and facilities of the Intercontinental Rubber Company at a cost not to exceed $1,000,000, the report stated.

GEN. HATA ADVISES CHIANG TO GIVE UP

Chief of Nippon Force in China Says Singapore Fall Isolates Chungking

SEES ABCD FOLDING UP

Warns Too Much Dependence On Burma Route Foolish as Its End Near

Domei

NANKING, February 18.—Pointing out that with the fall of Singapore, Chungking, as well as Britain, has lost a vital base for resistance against Japan, General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in China, in a verbal statement issued at 3:30 p.m. today, urged that the Chungking regime break its policy of resisting Japan.

With the fall of Singapore, General Hata said, Japan now is firmly established in an impregnable position from which to conduct the current war.

The United States and Britain, he said, can no longer wage counter attacks against Japan in the southwestern Pacific and the joint compaign of Britain, Australia, India, Chungking and the Netherlands East Indies has collapsed.

The Chungking regime, General Hata declared, which has so far continued to resist in cooperation with the Anglo-Saxon Powers, has been deprived of an

(Continued on Page 2)

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

VAN KLEFFENS REVEALS U.S. AID WILL NOT ARRIVE

Evidently unsuccessful in his mission to the United States to obtain actual aid instead of repeated reassurances, the Netherlands Foreign Minister, Dr. Van Kleffens, revealed in a radio broadcast from New York Wednesday evening that the much needed war materials will not go to the Netherlands East Indies. Dr. Van Kleffens declared that the Dutch are determined to fight to the last man, and added that Java could hold out against the Japanese, provided she receives sufficient reinforcements of planes and other war equipment from the United States.

NEW JAPANESE ADVANCE THREATENS TO CUT OFF BURMA ROAD

The immediate center of crisis for the United Nations has shifted from the Netherlands East Indies to Burma, as the Japanese forced the crossing of the Bilin River and drove back the defenders to the Sittang River, according to an official communique issued by the British Army Headquarters at Rangoon. The communique disclosed that the Japanese are now close to the Rangoon-Lashio railway line which feeds the Burma Road, vital supply artery for the Chungking army.

UNITED STATES ORDERS INVESTIGATION OF NORMANDIE SINKING

It was officially announced in Washington on Friday that the Senate Naval Affairs Committee had appointed a subcommittee of six to conduct a formal inquiry into the sinking of the 84,425-ton French luxury liner, Normandie. The Normandie, which had been requisitioned by the United States Government for use by the Navy and renamed the Lafayette, capsized and sank in New York harbor after fire broke out on February 9.

UNDERHANDEDNESS OF U.S. PRESIDENT SEVERELY REBUKED

America Reported as Having Imperialistic Ambitions in South America

F.D.R. CAJOLING CANADA

$600,000,000 Loan Made to Win Over Confidence of Northern Neighbor

Domei

BERLIN, February 19.—Through the difficult and precarious position the United States has been placed, President Franklin D. Roosevelt ambitiously is pursuing his imperialistic expansion policies, first toward Canada, then to Australia and finally toward the Latin American countries, states the Diplomatische Korrespondenz, one of the outstanding periodicals of Berlin, today.

The magazine points out that on the day of the surrender of Singapore, President Roosevelt accepted the credentials of Walter Nash, former Minister of Finance, and newly appointed Ambassador of New Zealand to the United States.

According to Mr. Nash's speech, it continues, he particularly emphasized the close connection of interests between the United States and New Zealand and stated he knew no one else who understood "the importance of the southern Pacific" as President Roosevelt. This is clear evidence, the periodical declares, that Mr. Nash "probably regards Mr. Roosevelt as his future master."

Commenting on President Roosevelt's policy toward Canada, the journal points out that the American President is trying completely to win over the confidence and cooperation of Canada through the $600,000,000 loan extended by the United States recently.

However, it points out the huge blunder committed by Mr. Roosevelt when he made a lengthy speech to the people of Canada but failing to mention anything about England.

Regarding Mr. Roosevelt's policy toward the South American countries, the journal states that the President has made excuse after excuse to occupy fresh military bases in those countries under the misleading appeals for the "common defense of the Western Hemisphere."

The periodical concludes its article by stating another fact which reveals America's ambition in the Latin American countries, namely; that the United States' diplomatic service in Latin America has demanded an additional budget of several million dollars to cope with its expanding activities.

The speech of Prime Minister Winston Churchill yesterday before the House of Commons "is a special confession of importance of the situation prevailing in London," according to opinions expressed here today.

The situation is summarized in such a characteristic sentence as "the rat is cornered."

Perusal of the British press indicates that there is a wave of sentiment against Prime Minister Churchill from both the left and right wing parties. The attempt by the British Prime Minister to protect himself against this criticism by stating that it is no time now to interfere with the work of

(Continued on Page 2)

Bluejackets Destroy Enemy Bataan Establishments

LIMAY FIELD HIT

Japanese Artillery Blasts MacArthur's Forces With Renewed Intensity

MORE GUNS EMPLOYED

On P.I. Front

Domei

MANILA, February 19.—Japanese bluejackets, cooperating with Army Forces in the Bataan campaign against General Douglas MacArthur's besieged United States troops, on February 15 attacked and destroyed a fortress and other military establishments at Lamao, on the eastern coast of the Bataan Peninsula, south of Limay.

Warplanes Attack Limay

Domei

BATAAN FRONT, February 19.—Defying furious barrage of enemy's anti-aircraft fire, Japanese Army aircraft on February 17 swooped down on Limay airfield, destroying one of the enemy planes on the ground and demolishing the hanger there, it was revealed today.

On the same day, a Japanese warplane succeeded in bagging another enemy plane which was spotted trying to land on the Cabcaben airdrome, southeast of Mariveles.

Situation Said Grave

Domei

SAIGON, February 18.—A San Francisco radio intercepted here today declared, "The situation remained grave," for the American forces in the Philippines.

The broadcast claimed that General Douglas MacArthur's reports to Washington have revealed that Japanese artillery blasts at American positions in the Bataan Peninsula have been increasing in ferocity as well as Japanese air activities against these objectives.

Japanese Forces steadily are moving additional artilleries into position against General MacArthur's positions in Bataan Peninsula and points fringing Manila Bay, the report disclosed.

U.S. Forces Shelled

Domei

LISBON, February 18.—According to a communique issued by the United States War Department on Wednesday and intercepted here, air attacks on the positions of the United States' forces on Luzon were taking place uninterruptedly.

The communique stated that the United States' bases were being heavily shelled from Cavite, as new Japanese guns were brought into position on the Bataan Peninsula.

Offensive Reintensified

Domei

VICHY, February 16.—The United States War Department announced today that Japanese Forces have reintensified their offensive along the entire Bataan front against General MacArthur's forces in the Philippines, according to a Havas report received from Washington.

BRITISH DEPRIVE MAHARAJA OF EXECUTIVE POWER

Ruler of State of Rewa Said Involved in Certain Conspiracy

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 18.—According to British news service reports received from New Delhi, India, the Maharaja of Rewa has been deprived of his executive power.

The official explanation of this move is that Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy, was recently given proof that the Maharaja was involved in a certain conspiracy.

The Viceroy immediately ordered an investigation to be made by a Government commission but the Maharaja refused to submit himself to such questioning and this led to His Highness' executive power being taken away from him.

The news reports added that a certain political officer has been temporarily dispatched to Rewa to carry out the administration of the State.

Wavell Is Wounded During Java Raid By Nippon Airmen

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 19.—General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in the south Pacific, has been wounded as a result of Japanese bombing and now is convalescing in the suburbs of Sourabaya, British information intercepted here revealed today. Although the report did not mention where or when General Wavell was wounded, he was believed to have been hurt during the first Japanese air raid on Java Island.

BILIN FALL FOLLOWS VICTORY AT THATON

Imperial Forces Continue Push Toward Sittang River After Crossing Bilin

LONDON SEES NEW DEFEAT

Annalist Comments on Withdrawal of Forces and Abandonment of Thaton

On Burma Front

Domei

WITH THE JAPANESE FORCES IN BURMA, February 18.—Japanese Forces driving north from Martaban have smashed British forces in the Thaton sector, approximately 30 kilometers north of Martaban, and have occupied Bilin, a strategic railway junction on the Rangoon-Martaban line.

Bilin is situated on the Bilin River 50 kilometers north of Thaton and is reported to have been captured yesterday.

Pushing Toward Sittang

Domei

SAIGON, February 19.—Japanese Forces succeeded in crossing the Bilin River yesterday and are now advancing in the direction of Sittang River, according to a New Delhi report received here today.

Simultaneously, reliable but unconfirmed reports have stated that Chungking troops, which recently entered Burma, are marching across the Thai-Burmese border into Thailand.

London Predicts Defeat

Domei

BERNE, February 18.—In commenting on the Burma war situations, the London Annalist prophesied far-reaching dismal consequence for the British forces in Burma as the recent British withdrawal from the Bilin River sector signifies the abandonment of Thaton, on the railway line northwest of Martaban, according to a London report received here today.

The Japanese attack has been greatly intensified all along the Burma front, the journal admitted.

DUNCAN'S TERM EXTENDED

Will Remain as Governor-General Of South Africa

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 18.—The office term of Sir Patrick Duncan, British Governor-General of the South African Union, was prolonged for another term of five years by the King of England, it was reported here from London today.

The office term of the Governor-General, who has been holding the post since April of 1937, is to expire in April this year.

The British Government has announced, in this connection, that King George VI decided to prolong the office term of Sir Patrick Duncan at the request of the Government of the South African Union.

Australian Premier Ill

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 19.—Prime Minister John Curtin, of Australia, is convalescing in the Sydney hospital, presumably from illness brought on through pressing duties. The report received here today from Canberra stated that hospital authorities have announced that the Australian Prime Minister will be able to leave the hospital within a few days.

Two Merchant Vessels Also Sunk During Air Action

32 PLANES DOWNED

Japanese Parachute Troops And Naval Forces Reach Palembang, Sumatra

SOURABAYA BASE RAIDED

On N.E.I. Front

Domei

SHONAN NAVAL BASE, February 18.—Japanese naval aircraft, during the course of extensive patrol operations over the waters of Gasper Straits, north of Batavia, on February 16 and 17, sank one enemy destroyer and compelled another to run aground resulting from direct bomb-hits.

Moreover, Japanese aerial action accounted for two other merchant vessels.

Meanwhile, it is learned that between February 9 to 17, the Japanese downed a total of 32 enemy aircraft during the course of air operations over Sumatra.

Dutch Resistance Nil

Domei

SAIGON, February 18.—Dutch headquarters in Batavia have admitted that fighting against Japanese Forces is virtually at an end in the Minahassa area, or the northern panhandle of Celebes, where Japanese landings occurred on January 10, it was reported here today from Batavia.

However, resistance is raging in southern sectors of Sumatra as Japanese parachute troops and Naval Forces pressed forward in pincer offensives from Palembang, in southern Sumatra, which the Japanese captured early this week, added the announcement.

A San Francisco radio intercepted here today revealed in the meantime that the Dutch are rushing preparations to meet any Japanese offensives against Java.

The same radio disclosed that natives already have begun to evacuate from Batavia despite pleas of reassurance by Dutch authorities.

Meanwhile other reports gathered here today from Batavia declared that the Netherlands East Indies air forces have traded blows with Japanese warplanes bombing and strafing islands in the Sunda Straits, which separates Sumatra and Java by only 27 miles at its narrowest point.

'Chutists Reach Palembang

Domei

SHONAN ISLAND, February 18.—Following the Japanese occupation of Palembang, Sumatra, on February 14, it has been learned that Japanese parachutists detachments and naval warships arrived here yesterday after steaming up the Moesi River.

Sourabaya Base Raided

Domei

BERNE, February 18.—A Batavia official communique has revealed that Japanese bomber formations attacked Sourabaya, in southern Java, in two devastating waves today and concentrated their attacks on harbor installations, it was learned here today from Batavia. The communique added, the town of Sourabaya itself was left unharmed.

With Japanese attacks on the Netherlands East Indies increasing in intensity from land, sea and air, authorities in Batavia have dispatched a hasty plea for aid to Australia, United Press reported here from Sydney today.

Immediately on receipt of the written plea, the Australian Parliament was summoned yesterday to discuss ways and means to satisfy Batavia's request, the report concluded.

Sourabaya Harbor Hit

Domei

BERNE, February 18.—Japanese bombers, appearing over Sourabaya in two huge formations at 11 a.m. today, furiously blasted harbor installations for two hours, Aneta reported here from Sourabaya today.

Soviet Deserters Many

Domei

SOFIA, February 18.—Deserters from the Soviet army are appearing in increasing numbers along the Turkish border, according to Ankara reports received here today.

SPIRITED DRIVE SEEN IN EASTERN SECTOR

Over 1,000 Soviet War Dead Left on Battlefield, After Nazi Pincer Operations

AIR FIGHTING INTENSE

Joint Italo-German Bombing Attacks on Tobruk Fortress Highly Successful

Domei

BERLIN, February 18.—Squeezed by German forces in the central sector of the Eastern Front, another powerful corps of the enemy forces has been smashed with heavy losses, including the capturing of numerous prisoners, 11 cannon, many machine-guns and large quantities of other materials the High Command announced today.

More than 1,000 war dead were left behind by the enemy on the front, the communique stated.

German air forces have started vigorous activities in most effective teamwork with the land forces and are operating mainly in the central and northern sectors of the Eastern Front, with strong formations of bombers, fighters and pursuit planes, the communique stated.

In the course of yesterday's aerial assaults, German aircraft destroyed 28 enemy planes and shot down 51 others, the communique disclosed.

Other air raids were directed by the Germans against supply plants in the harbor of Great Yarmouth, on the eastern shore of England, playing heavy havoc among them, it was stated.

During their scouting activities over the area southwest of Mechili, in North Africa, German fliers wrecked 10 British armored reconnoissance cars, the communique added.

Nazi Attacks Successful

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 18.—Two German attacks in the southern sector of the Eastern front have been particularly successful. On the left wing of this front a German company of armored cars used to advantage the exhausted state of the enemy after their latest useless offensives attacking the reserves which the Soviets had concentrated there. After a brief fight, the enemy withdrew leaving behind 600 dead and many wounded as well as a battery of six field-guns, eight shell-throwers and other war material including 20 sleighs and horses.

At another point on the southern front in the Donetz sector, German troops attacked, and after heavy fighting, captured a railway line and captured 492 prisoners while the enemy left 468 dead on the battlefield.

Axis Air Forces Fierce

Domei

ROME, February 18.—Italian and German air forces have bombed violently Tobruk fortress and an airport near Marsa Matruh, as well as strafed enemy motor transport units and supply columns, resulting in considerable man and material losses on the enemy in Libya, the High Command announced at noon today.

The airport of Malta, in the Mediterranean, was bombed again effectively by the German air force and one enemy Wellington plane brought down in an air combat, according to the war communique.

It has been ascertained that a British cruiser of the 4,300-ton "Cairo" class, which, as announced in the war bulletin on Sunday, was heavily damaged by a torpedo plane in an attack against enemy transports, has sunk, the communique further disclosed.

Axis U-Boats Sink Five More Vessels

(Continued From Page 1)

door of the United States, it was declared here today.

U.S. Submarine Founders

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, February 8.—Loss of the submarine "76" near the Panama Canal Zone was announced yesterday by the United States Navy Department.

The ship foundered on January 24 as a result of an accident in 300 feet of deep water. Only three members of the crew were rescued.

The submarine belongs to the Holland class which is of medium size. She was launched shortly after the World War.

Boats of this class have a displacement of from 800 to 1,062 tons and a speed of from 10.5 to 14.5 knots, with a complement of 38. They are equipped with four torpedo tubes of 53.3 c.m. and one gun of 10.2 c.m.

The accident occurred near the Panama Canal when the submarine collided with another warship in the darkness of the night while operating on the surface. Five days later the submarine was located and salvage operations were started immediately.

Among the three survivors is also the commander of the submarine. It is certain that the crew was still alive after the collision because the signal buoy of the ship was found floating about with the news that the crew had found refuge in the central engine room. Life-saving appliances of the submarine had been smashed in the collision, it was established by the divers who are assisting in the salvage work.

Madagascar Attack Planned

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 18.—In order to protect the "backdoor" to the Suez Canal, in face of the steady advance of the Japanese Forces following the capture of Singapore (Shonan Island), Britain is said to be planning to attack Madagascar Island with the aid of De Gaullist forces, it was learned here today.

Today's Press Comments

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Forthcoming General Election

MIYAKO—The general election to be held on April 30 affords, as General Tojo, the Premier, stressed, an excellent opportunity for the consolidation of the domestic structure in a manner best suited for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. Five years have passed since the last general election, and the forthcoming general election will be the first since the outbreak of the China Affair. During these five years, conditions at home and abroad have undergone such remarkable changes that no one had ever imagined them to be possible.

Whereas the former Cabinet put off a general election for a year on account of the China Affair, the present Cabinet has decided to carry it out in spite of the fact that the War of Greater East Asia is now in full swing. This fact bears eloquent testimony to the high regard in which the present Cabinet holds the Diet. All people must bear in mind that the forthcoming general election should prove an excellent opportunity for the Diet, which has hitherto been made light of both by the successive Cabinets and the nation, to regain its true character and prestige.

Awakening of Asiatic Peoples

CHUGAI—It is hardly necessary to say that the Japanese occupation of Singapore (Shonan Island) has dealt a very hard blow to the United States and Britain. Nor can it be denied that it has given much hope for the future to the Asiatic peoples. Besides the great significance of the event, from the strategical, political and economic points of view, its spiritual effect on the Asiatic people cannot be over-estimated. It has given these peoples an opportunity for their awakening. It will also give them fresh courage and determination to throw off the yoke of Anglo-American rule. This opportunity should not be let slip by the leaders of all Asiatic nations. If it is, it will not come again.

British Concessions in China

ASAHI—At the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the British Concessions in Tientsin and Canton were quickly taken over by the Japanese Forces and it has now been decided by the Japanese Government to transfer the administration of these Concessions to the National Government of Nanking, which was officially notified of this fact on the 18th. The step is of as much significance as the renaming of Singapore as Shonan Island in that both may be regarded as clear demonstrations of Japan's brilliant victories to the world. By acquiring administrative powers in these two Concessions, the National Government has had its political position considerably raised, while, on the contrary, the Chungking Administration, which is headed for its downfall, has suffered another crushing blow by the fact. The news of the transfer of these two British Concessions was received with special joy because it was announced on the auspicious day of the first national celebration of Japan's victories.

Get New Men Elected

HOCHI—The candidates to be returned to the House at the forthcoming general election should not be men who represent local interests only. Such candidates only should be elected as are truly representative of all circles. Unless the organ for recommending candidates is properly constituted and operated, results contrary to what was originally desired may come about. It is necessary that the candidature of old party men of liberal tendencies should be checked as far as possible so that many new men of ability and enlightened views may be elected.

DUTCH LOSING FAITH IN BRITISH AND U.S.

Gerbrandy Thinks Anglo-Saxon's Prestige in East Asia Lost Forever

The reaction in Britain and countries allied with it in the War of Greater East Asia, to the surrender of Singapore is the feeling that American and British prestige has been swept away from the whole of Asia, according to the writer of a Lisbon dispatch in the Nichi Nichi.

The writer quotes Dr. P. S. Gerbrandy, Premier of the Netherlands Government in exile in England, to the effect that it would be absolutely impossible for Britain and America to restore the prestige which has been swept from East Asia even if a 100 years hence, these countries should succeed in ousting Japan from the territories it has occupied in the War of Greater East Asia.

"With the passage of time the British feel more keenly the effect of the loss of Singapore," says the Nichi Nichi dispatch. "The British are beginning to realize that the fall of Singapore, in addition to being a serious blow to British prestige, is a great loss from the military and economic point of view.

"The British and their overseas possessions are most anxious to know the lines to which the British forces operating in Greater East Asia will withdraw after the fall of Singapore, and whether they have any confidence in their ability of stopping the advance of the Japanese armies altogether.

"No statements are forthcoming from reliable quarters, which would provide answers to these critical questions. Competent British authorities are not clear as to how the irresistible drive of the Japanese Forces would be checked. Their remarks suggest that they think that the Japanese will be stopped somewhere at some future date.

"Prior to the capture of Singapore, there was much talk in England of aid from Chungking and the United States to the British forces in their efforts to prevent Japan from broadening hostilities. With the abandonment of the defense of Singapore, such talks ended.

"The truth of the defeat of the British in the battle of Singapore was first revealed to the world by an American radio announcer in Sydney. This man warned that the fate of Java would be decided in three or four weeks.

"The press in Sydney seems to be under no illusion regarding the ability of Britain and the United States to defend their insular possessions in the Pacific. The Sydney Daily Telegraph had this to say following the capture of Singapore. 'Japan is absolutely in the ascendancy. It would be idle to talk of British counter-attacks within this year and the next.'

"This sentiment was echoed by the Governor of Ontario in Canada. The British official contended that the United States fleet was no match for the Japanese Navy in the Pacific area.

"Far-reaching will be the economic effects of the fall of Singapore on Britain. There will no longer be supplies in Britain of rubber, tin and other strategic products of southern regions, so vital to the British war effort. British war economy will be materially weakened by the loss of revenue from levies on trade with East Asia.

"Many people in England make a living on income from investments in East Asia. To these people the fall of Singapore, ending the regime which has made possible their subsistence on returns from their investments in East Asia, will present a most perplexing problem. The growing discontent of these people already is said to constitute a serious social problem.

"The fall of Singapore was a serious blow for Britain and the Netherlands in the sense that all British and Dutch prestige was swept away from East Asia. The position in which the Netherlands East Indies finds itself today was aptly described by Dr. P. S. Gerbrandy, Premier of the exiled Netherlands Government, in a statement made public by him in London a few days ago, when he said: "The slogan of 'Asia for the Asiatics' which is used by Japan in the current war will prove a factor in the destruction of the very foundations of the institutions which we have built. If the more important of the places in the Pacific area remain in Japanese hands for a long while, it would be impossible to restore to Britain and America the prestige they have lost in East Asia even if these countries should emerge victorious from the war.

"The term ''Asia for the Asiatics' mentioned by the Dutch Premier was used by Premier Hideki Tojo in his Diet speech announcing the fall of Singapore. With the passage of time, this term or slogan will grow in importance as a factor in the decision of the fate of America and Britain in Great East Asia."

TEMPERANCE BODIES IN BRITAIN PROTEST

Demand Whisky Distilleries Be Closed—Want Liquor for Medicine Only

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, February 7.—British temperance organizations initiated a campaign demanding the closing down of all whisky distilleries in Britain according to reports received here from Swedish correspondents in London.

In future whisky and other alcoholic beverages are to be sold in Britain only as medicines or for industrial purposes.

The British temperance organizations are simultaneously advocating a decrease of the beer production.

Selling of beer is to be prohibited in all army mess rooms.

The British temperance organizations are motivating their request by stating that the labor power and materials now being used in the distilling and brewing industries might be put to better use in the armament industry.

The correspondents also reported that in future all allotments of labor power and materials for the production of articles for civilian use are to be further reduced.

In this connection it was learned that already now many London shops have completely exhausted their stocks and that quite a number of these shops are now used as rooms or flats.

In this connection it was also reported that rents in London have increased by 100 per cent during the past year.

Underhandedness Of U.S. President Severely Rebuked

(Continued From Page 1)

responsible men by "parliamentary talk" has been noted with special interest here, because it comes from the mouth of a typical representative of the Parliamentary system and is, therefore, equivalent to a declaration of bankruptcy against this system.

Observers here consider that the British Prime Minister gives more and more the impression of a gambler who stares fascinated and hypnotized on the spinning wheel and who stakes one part after another of the British Empire to satisfy his lust.

LEADING N.Y. PAPER SCALDS CHURCHILL

Herald Tribune Caustically Views Winston's Talk on E. Asia Ignominy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 18.—In commenting on Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech in the House of Commons on the fall of Singapore, the New York Herald Tribune caustically declared that Mr. Churchill should spend more time destroying the enemy instead of his critics, according to a New York report received here today.

Solon Sees Dark Times

Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has warned the Upper House that "although we are having dark days in East Asia, still darker days will come," it was reported from Washington today.

Senator Connally asked the nation to meet hardships, which must be faced, adding, the widespread nature of the war in East Asian waters demands closer cooperation among the army and navy high commands but not necessarily a unified command, the report said.

"One method to unify operations," Senator Conally said, "would be for President Roosevelt to use his office for that purpose," the report concluded.

U.S. Admiral Lauds Drive

Domei

LISBON, February 18.—In commenting on the Malay campaign, Admiral Fletcher Pratt, retired United States naval officer and military commentator of the New York Post, declared that Japanese successes were due to the fact that they made extremely goood use of military time, it was reported here from New York today.

Turning to the Netherlands East Indies situation, the commentator said, "the battle for Java, just beginning, also is purely a question of military time," and he warned that the battle of Java will be lost also unless the Allies use their resources on the basis and concept of military time, the report stated.

Admiral Pratt simultaneously pointed out that the Allies must subordinate the factor of lives and materials, adding, Java is worth the loss of every man in the Dutch fleet and the American Asiatic squadron.

INITIAL SIGNS OF PANIC BEGIN TO SHOW IN INDIA

Evacuation of Calcutta Planned—Viceroy Terms Situation Serious

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 18.—The first indications of panic are beginning to show themselves in India as the result of the fall of Singapore into the Japanese hands, according to the radio news from New Delhi reaching here today.

It is reported that plans are being drafted by the Bengal Government for the evacuation of the population from Calcutta and the surrounding districts, the radio report said.

At Madras, the inhabitants also have been advised to evacuate the town and air raid exercises will be held on Thursday and Friday.

Meantime, Marquis of Linlithgow, British Viceroy, declared today that the situation was "serious."

It was further stated that preparations have been made in Ceylon to evacuate women and children from there. Evacuation is to begin from March 5, the radio report added.

Gen. Hata Advises Chiang to Give Up

(Continued From Page 1)

important base and thus is no longer able to continue its resistance.

By sending its troops into Burma, General Hata pointed out that the Chungking regime has revealed that it has attached much importance to the Burma-Yunnan route, but this very route is destined to be completely cut off in the very near future.

It is now high time, General Hata continued, for the Chungking regime to stop its meaningless resistance.

If it continues its policy, General Hata warned, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces, in close cooperation with Japanese Forces in the south, will prosecute their relentless campaign until the Chungking regime is exterminated.

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With a view to introduce to English-speaking people the Dwarf Trees or *Bonsai*, Mr. Nozaki describes in this book all the technical details of the art. Over one hundred plates, two of which are in beautiful colour, will help the readers to appreciate this art, it is believed. A Table showing How to Keep *Bonsai* and a List of Plants commonly used for *Bonsai* are also appended.
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CHURCHILL CABINET CRISIS AT CLIMAX

Critics Assail Government's Policy With Unusual Vehemence

Domei

MADRID, February 18.—The crisis in the British Government seems to have reached its climax as the result of the recent British defeats in Singapore and the Channel, according to London reports received here today.

With unusual vehemence, threatening to shake the very foundations of the Churchill Cabinet, critics have begun to assail Prime Minister Winston Churchill's policy.

The London correspondent of Ya today said that the sharp tone which Prime Minister Churchill adopted at the House of Commons has revealed that his critics had in no way climbed down. He simply told them that they might throw him out next week if they were sure to find a better man than him. This brutal frankness, the correspondent added, showed that Mr. Churchill has not changed his tactics at all.

British Lost Malaya

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 18.—The London Times reporting from Singapore (Shonan Island) today sharply criticized British Commanders of the Malay campaign by declaring, "the only thing that could have restored the vascillating morale of British troops would have been a more dynamic and certainly able leadership," it was relayed here today from Singapore.

"The British generals lacked these qualities with the exception of General Gordon Bennet, commanding the Australian forces in Malaya and Singapore," claimed the report.

Attacking a similar lack of aggressiveness by the civil authorities, the Times correspondent declared, "from the earliest stage of the fighting the greatest part of the Asiatic population remained only as spectators of the war and constantly sought devices of escape to hamper the obtainment of a sufficient labor supply."

The correspondent emphasized that merely 800 of the 12,000 Asiatic laborers usually employed at the Singapore naval base reported for duty and none appeared for work at the civilian docks or harbor, where numerous craft which could have evacuated thousands of people were lying idle.

Contrarily, lauding the performance of Japanese troops he declared, "Throughout the Malay campaign, the Japanese have proved their unswerving dicipline by a perfect record of successes."

"They fully realized the importance of common effort which the British completely lacked," the correspondent admitted.

Eire Is Dissatisfied

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 18.—In view of the intense resentment in Eire over the presence of United States troops in North Ireland, American military authorities in the occupied zones in North Ireland have prohibited the troops from showing themselves in the streets or accepting private invitations, according to a Belfast report received here today.

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Exterior of Japanese Consulate Left Intact But Interior Wrecked by Singapore Officials

Asahi Service

SHONAN ISLAND, February 18.—The Japanese Consulate in Shonan Island (Singapore) seemed intact from all outward appearances but inside, the ceiling boards were found ripped open and the chandeliers broken, the damage apparently having been caused by the British officials when searching for important documents.

On February 16, when the Imperial Forces triumphantly entered the city, this reporter quickly headed for the Japanese Consulate which is situated on a hill at Wilky Road in the northwestern part of the city center. I was told by a Javanese couple who were taking care of the building, that on December 8, 1941, approximately 50 Japanese were being accommodated there but later on the same day they were all interned by the British officials.

The book shelves and cupboards were cleared of all books and papers, indicating that all important documents have been properly disposed of, but there were some Japanese books scattered about in a small room near the entrance. The only articles of furniture this reporter found were five or six dusty canvas beds and a wooden bath-tub.

When I proceeded to the second floor, I found to my surprise that the ceiling boards were ripped open, chandeliers shattered beyond repair and even the roof broken in places, indicating the frenzied search the British officials must have conducted for valuable documents which they thought might be hidden in these places.

From the third floor, where the Javanese couple had their quarter, I could take a bird's-eye view of the entire city, even the Ayer Chawan fortress, which was still spouting black clouds of smoke skyward as a result of the terrific Japanese bombardment.

The Javanese watchman told me that he and his wife were absolutely relieved of any anxiety during their stay at the Consulate-General since the Japanese airmen never dropped a bomb on the building. For days, British officials searched the city for Japanese subjects, the Javanese couple went on, but as far as they understand, two or three Japanese escaped the drag net and are still in hiding in some parts of the island.

"Those who were arrested were sent to the Changi Penitentiary, but what became of them after that, we do not know," the Javanese couple informed me.

FRANCE HITS BOLSHEVISM

Petain Authorizes Inauguration of Anti-Red Exhibition

Domei

PARIS, February 18.—Count Fernand de Brinon, Ambassador-at-large and French liaison officer with the German authorities in Paris being asked during a press conference about Marshal Petain's attitude against Bolshevism, stated categorically that the Premier has not changed his viewpoints in any matters of that kind.

He sees in Bolshevism a great danger, Count de Brinon said.

Marshal Petain, therefore, has authorized the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Information to inaugurate an anti-Bolshevist exhibition, which will be opened next month in Paris.

Brazil Wants Aid

Domei

LISBON, February 18.—The Brazilian economic mission, which is now in the United States, has demanded larger quantities and speedier shipment of war materials to strengthen the Brazilian army and navy, according to a Washington report received here today.

Isogai Arrival Date Set

Domei

HONGKONG, February 18.—Headquarters of Japanese Military Administration here announced at 6 p.m. today that Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, first Governor-General of Hongkong, is scheduled to arrive officially at Hongkong on February 20 at 11 a.m.

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DUTCH ENVOY TO U.S.

Official of Refugee Government to Call at N.E.I. Also

Domei

LISBON, February 17.—P. L. Steenberghe, former Dutch Minister of Economies, will be sent to the United States and the Netherlands East Indies as a special envoy of the refugee Netherlands Government in London, it was announced today, according to reports from the British capital received here.

Mr. Steenberghe, who will be accompanied by the head of Dutch shipping, Piet Kerstens, Minister of Economy, Commerce and Marine, is scheduled to leave shortly for the United States, it was said.

GERMAN ATTITUDE TO TURKEY BARED

Suedost Echo, Authoritative Vienna Weekly, Sums Up Relations Under 5 Points

Domei

VIENNA, February 18.—The Suedost Echo, a weekly published here, which has frequently voiced opinions of the diplomatic policies of the Berlin Government, today summarized the attitude taken by Germany toward Turkey in the following five points:

1. Germany naturally is an economic partner of Turkey in New Europe. In normal times, Britain and the United States were not big buyers on the Turkish market because the total Turkish production could be easily consumed by Powers on the European Continent.

2. As a European Power, Turkey will never be disinterested in the fate of Europe as a whole. If Turkey shows that it has a keen interest in the European new order and demonstrates it by action, no objection will be raised to its participation into the order.

3. Germany fully recognizes the Turkish position and mission in Europe as guardian of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus.

4. German efforts to free Europe from anti-Axis domination also results in releasing Turkey from the century-old pressure exerted by the Soviet Union.

5. Germany has always acknowledged the national revolution of the Great Kemal Pasha, and there was and will be the continued ties of friendship between Germany and Turkey.

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SHONAN IS. STEEPED IN RECONSTRUCTION

Potpourri of Races Under Flying Flag of Rising Sun Gladly Gives Hand

Whirlwind activity characterizes the reconstruction work in Shonan Island (Singapore), and is specially noticeable in the realms of local journalism, reports the Asahi. Freed from the maws of British despotism, the local papers are enthusiastically cooperating in the work of reconstruction.

The Malay News, a paper printed in the Malay language, leapt into prominence in the local journalistic world with its first publication on February 17, and sounded a stirring clarion call to the entire Malay population in Malay Peninsula. English and Chinese newspapers are also starting to recontinue publication, and the work of reconstruction is going on apace. The cooperation of the newspapers will be a great help in the establishment of the New Order, observes the Asahi.

According to a further report from the Asahi, 28 Japanese were rescued from the Changi Prison on February 16, and the following day two more were rescued from the Singapore Civil Prison. These Japanese informed their rescuers that 40 more Japanese, including women and children, were imprisoned on St. John's Island, about five kilometers off-shore from the port of Shonan. The island is far to the southwest of Blakang Mati, and was used by the British authorities as a quarantine for the insane.

Rescue Units Get to Work

The rescue units at once subjected the Harbor Master to a strict cross-questioning, but this phlegmatic individual could only tell them that the prisoners had been conveyed to India.

The rescue units could not believe this tale, for they had already found 30 Japanese prisoners despite the fact that the British authorities had emphatically denied the existence of any Japanese prisoner on the island. They accordingly resolved at once to set out for St. John's Island to rescue any Japanese who might still be there. But the seas around the harbor were regular death-traps, the waters being infested with mines. The rescue units spent a few days sweeping the sea of mines and took off in a motor-boat to the island. They were all veteran soldiers who had come fighting down the whole peninsula from Kota Bharu. The already rescued Japanese citizens saw them off from the jetty, praying for the safety of their imprisoned comrades as the motor-boat roared through the waves and disappeared beyond the distant horizon.

Back in the city of Shonan, Rising Sun flags fluttered gaily from all windows as the tropic sun shone down brightly from a clear azure sky. Tall, waving palms cast pleasant shadows as the cool breezes from the sea blew refreshingly through the streets, and tropical birds flitted lightly from tree-branch to house-top, trilling out unrestrained their glad, joyous cries now that their beloved city had been completely delivered from the smoke and din and clamor of war.

Rising Sun Flags Everywhere

The highest building in Shonan is the 14 storey Cathay Hotel in Penang Street. From the top of this high building a huge Rising Sun waves proudly against the blue sky. This flag was hoisted by the British themselves during the night of February 15 as a token of their surrender.

With the passing of the days the number of Rising Sun flags flying from house-tops increases. The citizens who are hoisting them are Chinese who hitherto formed three-quarters of the population. The whole city of Shonan is practically submerged under a sea of Japanese national colors.

Taxis and limousines have again started to glide through the freed streets. What with Chinese maidens, dark-skinned Indians, Malays, Afghans moving about, the streets are like exhibitions of races.

The population of the city has remained intact, and it is hard to believe, from the vast number of young and pretty maidens seen walking calmly on the streets, that this city was so recently the scene of war.

ANGLO-U.S. WAR PRISONERS TO WORK ON ZENTSUJI FARM

Will Develop Arable Land at Oasayama—Remuneration Will Be Paid

Britons and Americans, made prisoners of war at Otori (Wake) Island, who have been interned at a concentration camp in Zentsuji, will be put to work in developing arable lands at Oasayama, Zentsuji, it has been decided following negotiations between the Okayama Office of the Farmland Development Corporation and the officials concerned.

Accordingly, an undisclosed number of the most physically fit among the captives will join those who are already engaged in developing a farm-land at Mount Oasa beginning today.

Attended by Tadaatsu Ishiguro, former Agriculture and Forestry Minister and other high officials of the Okayama Office, a ceremony marking the prisoners' official entry into the farm-land development group will take place immediately after their arrival at Mount Oasa today.

It is understood that the Corporation is prepared to pay remunerations in return for the services rendered by the Anglo-American war prisoners.

Elections in Egypt

Domei

ANKARA, February 18.—King Faruk I of Egypt has signed a decree providing for new and general elections in Egypt, which will take place on March 24, it was reported from Cairo last night.

Be Prepared Is Their Watch-Word

Although the Imperial Forces on the front lines actually have little to fear in the way of air raids, they are ever on the look out for surprise tactics on the part of the enemy. "Be Prepared" is their watch-word. Seen in the above photo is a Japanese anti-aircraft battery and crew guarding an air base in Kuching, former British base in north Borneo. (Photographed by Cameraman Genseki of the Navy Press Corps and censored by the Navy Ministry. No. 571)

Kobe Notes

The fall of Singapore was feted not only by the Japanese but also by members of the Axis communities in Kobe who gathered at a gala function at the Club Concordia on Wednesday at 5 p.m.

Some two hundred German and Italian nationals assembled in the auditorium of the Club to share the joy of the historious victory. The program opened with the saluting of the German. Italian and Hitler Jugend flags which were carried in by members of the German Nazi Party, the Fascist Party and the Hitler Jugend group in Kobe respectively. This was followed by the singing of the Japanese National Anthem by the assembly in Japanese.

The opening speech was made by Mr. M. Braeuer, Assistant Leader of the Nazi Party in Kobe. This was followed by the reading of two German patriotic poems by two members of the Hitler Jugend group.

Italian Vice-Consul Marco di Renzo of Kobe then addressed the gathering. His speech ran briefly as follows:

"The victorious advance of the Japanese Armed Forces into the Philippines, Malay Peninsula, Burma and other places of the South Seas....an advance which has culminated with the conquest of Singapore on February 16 ...has smashed in only two months the Anglo-American supremacy in East Asia.

"All Italians rejoiced over these Japanese military victories because they were achieved by our Ally, because they hit an enemy who also is our enemy and because they will contribute efficaciously to the final victory of the Axis nations.

"Long Live Japan!"

In the absence of Mr. K. A. Balser, German Consul-General, Consul F. Ried delivered the last speech on the program.

The victory program was brought to a close with the playing of the Italian Royal and Fascist marches, the singing of the German National Anthem and another patriotic song and the march out of the three flags mentioned previously.

A tea party was held in the reception room of the Club Concordia later which was attended by about 50 leading members of the German and Italian communities and representatives of the press in Kobe. Among those present were German Consul F. Ried, Italian Consul M. di Renzo, Mr. A. Pahl, leader of the German communities in Kobe and Osaka, Fascist Party Leader Sigouri, Mr. M. Braeuer, staff members of the German Consulate-General, and members of the Nazi and Fascist Parties.

The German School in Kobe celebrated the fall of Singapore on Thursday at 10 a.m. and the children's victory program was broadcast through a portable microphone from JOBK.

The German students' program opened with three Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor after which the Japanese National Anthem was sung in Japanese. Mr. A. P. Doerr, Principal of the German School, then made a speech which was interpreted into Japanese.

Representatives of the student body then broadcast messages to the Japanese boys and girls.

Those who were present at the broadcast included Consul F. Ried, Mr. F. Rapp, President of the Committee of the school, Mr. E. Wohlfahrt and Dr. H. Braeunert, Attache and Press Attache to the German Consulate-General respectively.

As in other cities throughout the country, the 1,000,000 citizens of Kobe celebrated the fall of Singapore on Wednesday, February 18, the day officially set aside to commemorate the great victory, in a manner befitting the times.

Firstly, at 1 p.m., a thanksgiving service was held at the Chamber of Commerce building in Kobe under the joint sponsorship of the Hyogo Prefectural Office, the Kobe Municipality and the Kobe Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The service was featured by the reading of a congratulatory message by Governor Saka of Hyogo and the delivering of a doxology by Mayor Noda of Kobe.

At 9 a.m., Governor Saka and officials of the Hyogo Prefectural Office gathered to celebrate the fall of Singapore, following which the gathering proceeded to the Ikuta Shrine to pay homage. The officials and employes of the Kobe Municipal Office met at 10 a.m. in the garden of the institution to give thanks to the Imperial Forces for their great victory and vowed to win the final victory.

At the Kobe University of Commerce, the members of the faculty and the student body gathered at 12:30 p.m. President Maruya of the Kobe Shodai addressed the assembly. Before adjourning, three hearty Banzai were given for His Majesty the Emperor.

At different hours of the day, groups of people visited the various shrines in the city to give their thanks and to pray for the continuous victory of the Japanese Forces. Countless flag parades were also made throughout the city from early morning till late afternoon.

The highlight of the day was a procession of 15 brass bands, drum and bugle corps and fife and drum corps which marched through the main streets of the city playing marches and patriotic airs. These bands were formed by 12 middle schools and three girls' high schools of Kobe, numbering 500 in personnel. The students started out from Minatogawa Park at noon and visited the Hyogo Prefectural Office, the Kobe Municipal Office, the Kobe Chamber of Commerce and various shrines, playing en route. Crowds of people lined on both sides of the streets as they passed along.

The great joy felt by the Japanese nation over the fall of Shonan Island (Singapore) is fully shared by the citizens of the Axis and other friendly nations as seen by the hearty congratulations expressed by representatives of these countries in Kobe.

Italian Vice-Consul Marco di Renzo visited the Hyogo Prefectural Office on Monday to convey his heartfelt congratulations to Governor Saka. Vice-Consul di Renzo also handed over to Governor Saka a sum of ¥1,349 as a donation subscribed by members of the Italian community in Kobe to be used toward the defense fund.

Other representatives who expressed fecilitations to Governor Saka on the same day were German Consul-General Basler and Consul Ried also Chinese Consul-General Fan Han-sheng.

Representing the 78 Indian residents in Kobe, a party of nine Indians, headed by Mr. C. Gokaldas, paid a visit to Governor Saka to express their congratulations. On Tuesday afternoon a tea party was held at the Indian Social Society's premises by the Indian National Association in expression of the Indian community's rejoicing over the fall of Shonan Island.

The K.R. and A.C. soccer team drew three to three with the Kwansei Gakuin Old Boys in the match played on the Recreation Ground on Sunday.

As the score indicates, the game was closely-contested. The K.R. and A.C. had more chances of registering but as shooting was poor, only three of the many shots found their mark. One of the reasons why the foreigners did not do so well may be due to the fact that the line-up was somewhat shuffled.

The K.R. and A.C. eleven gained a two to one lead in the first half and with another goal added in the early part of the second period, it seemed that the foreigners had the game on ice. However, their over-confidence nearly proved their downfall for the Kwangaku O.B. made a final spurt to score two goals in the last three minutes of the game. The K.R. and A.C.'s goals were made by Mehta, Betjemann and Buettinghaus.

The K.R. and A.C. line-up was as follows: Brueggemann; Khonji, Renault; Baer (capt.), Mehta, Schmidt; Westphalen, Buettinghaus, Franz, Betjemann and Heisse.

Evacuees' Organ Pledges to Serve State Through Advance to Foreign Countries

A new organization to be known as the Japanese Evacuees' Society, embracing some 10,000 Japanese who were obliged to evacuate various countries prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, was recently formed to handle many problems of the evacuees.

In the course of an inaugural meeting held in Tokyo on February 19 among evacuees living in districts north of Shizuoka, Nagano and Toyama prefectures, Vice-Admiral Kichijiro Hamada, retired, director of the Central Union of Japanese Overseas Residents' Association, was elected to head the new body.

Following the meeting, a round-table conference was held, during which two officials from the Foreign Ministry gave advice to the participants in connection with their re-entry into the respective countries. Explanations relative to the exchange problem, relief, employment and other questions were likewise made by the officials of the Finance and Welfare Ministries. After the conference, they proceeded to the Plaza in front of the Imperial Palace and pledged to serve the country through the advance to foreign countries. They disbanded immediately afterward.

The inaugural meeting of the evacuees currently living in the Shikoku district will be held on March 1; that for Kobe and Kyushu on February 27 and that in Fukuoka and Okinawa, in the latter part of March.

Radio Program

Friday

— Morning —

6:30 Serial Talk, "Recent Patriotic Poems," by Jun Kawada.

7:30 "National Resolution"; Patriotic Poems Recital by Toku Yamamura; "The Fall of Singapore" (M. Takamura) and other poems.

8:00 News; Music: "Fantasia on Athens' Ruins" (Beethoven-Liszt) and Orchestra, Symphonic Poem "Mazeppa" (Liszt).

10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour.

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time; News; Kaiyo Wind Music Band; Japanese War Songs.

1:00 Travelogue: "The Story of Burma," by Announcer Uyeda.

1:30 Talk, "Every Day Medical Sciences," by Dr. Tomio Ogata.

2:00 National School 7th and 8th Class Hour: War Front Geography "Burma," by Yosuke Ishizaki.

4:00 Talk, "Dispatchment of Teachers into the Co-Prosperity Sphere," by Torao Shimizu of the Education Ministry.

— Evening —

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; Talk, "The Japanese Current," by Denzaburo Inaba.

6:30 Talk, "Various Races in the Southern Sphere and Mohammedanism," by Koji Okubo.

8:00 Military Affairs Announcement; Bikyo Orchestra Band; Koto Music.

10:00 Time; Today's War Situation and News.

LAND ROUTE LINKS CHOSEN AND SHONAN

Traveler Can Reach Island Without Taking Long Voyage, Says Hochi Editor

With the fall of the British base at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, a trans-continental railway link has been established between Fuzan, Chosen, to Shonan Island, Teiichi Muto, associate editor of the Hochi indicated Wednesday.

"Such," says the prolific Hochi writer, "is the result of a few weeks of heavy endeavor by the Imperial Forces.

"Japan took up arms against the United States and Great Britain, and extended the field of hostilities, with miraculous rapidity. Presently its valiant forces were operating over an area covering more than 20,000 square miles.

Cleared Everything Quickly

"The Japanese Forces carried everything before them. On every hand they made short work of the enemy objectives. It was as though these objectives had intentionally been placed by the enemy to have the Japanese come and capture them.

"I do not remember having heard or read about any army having scored such a long and uninterrupted series of brilliant victories as the Japanese armies have achieved in the War of Greater East Asia. We are left dumbfounded by the helplessness of the enemy.

"From today Shonan Island, as Singapore has been renamed since it fell into Japanese hands, will be a Japanese base, not only for the defense of the territories which have been occupied by our armies, but also for operations on a grand scale, against the enemy.

"The vanguard of our naval landing force has already entered the Seletar naval base on Shonan Island. Repair work on the fortresses there which were damaged by the Japanese Forces in the battle for the island, is in progress.

"The main Shonan fortress, equipped with big 18-inch guns, is undamaged and is now part of the Japanese system of defenses for the island.

"It had been feared that the defenders of Singapore might destroy the expensive causeway connecting the island and the Malay Peninsula across the Johore Straits. The enemy did damage the causeway. But the damage was not serious. It rendered impossible the use of the road by the Japanese for the short space of two or three days.

"There is much reason for our valuing the causeway which the British constructed at an enormous cost, only to leave it to Japan to be used for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. We can in fact boast that the British constructed it for the use of Japan. It would be impossible for Japan to construct such a highway across the Johore Straits in a short time.

ABCD Hastened War

"We sometimes have a feeling that we ought to be thankful for the A.B.C.D. encirclement of Japan. That movement hastened the war which already has placed the southern region under Japanese control.

"The last stronghold of the enemy in East Asia is gone. The whole of East Asia has now been purified from all malicious influences. New vistas are now open to the inhabitants of East Asia. We now have hope of freeing Greater East Asia of influences inimical to East Asian interests.

"Shonan Island now can be reached easily. After reaching Fuzan from Shimonoseki by boat, a traveler need not make a single transfer in order to reach Shonan Island.

"Beyond Fuzan is Peking, which can be reached by way of Keijo and Mukden. From Peking the way to Shonan Island lies across North, Central, and South China, French Indo-China, and Thailand. The time is near at hand when prospective travelers to Shonan Island from Tokyo may wonder what means of travel to the island will be the most convenient of the three, by train, steamship or airplane.

"The shots fired at Hawaii changed the face of the world. We have the profoundest respect for the naval aviators, who by their daring, attacks on the enemy base at Hawaii enabled world history to leap over 1,000 pages.

"The War of Greater East Asia is only 70 days old. The wonderful achievements of the Imperial Forces indicate that things by far more wonderful are in store for the world.

Kopf Given New Post To Handle Interests In Argentina's Care

Benjamin Kopf, chief of the Chancellery of the Argentine Embassy in Tokyo, has been assigned to the Yokohama Consulate to assist in looking after the interests of nationals represented in this country by the Argentine Embassy and its Consulates, according to a statement issued on Thursday by Dr. Fernando A. Bidabehere, Consul of the Argentine Consulate in Yokohama.

JAPANESE CAN UTILIZE VAST RESOURCES IN P.I.

Economic Ties of Two Nations Close and Trade Prospects Good, Says Professor

Japanese-Philippine relations present a striking contrast to the fundamentally contradictory United States—Philippine relations as the amity of the two Asiatic neighbors is economically along the law of nature, Masatoshi Matsushita, Professor at Rikkyo University, declared in his recent pamphlet entitled the Philippines.

Mr. Matsushita asserted the Philippines not only can supply Japan with heavy industrial materials such as iron, copper, manganese and molybdenum but can turn out inexhaustible farm produce because of abundant precipitation and sunlight.

In the event sound relations are established with Japan, which badly needs its staples, he stated the Philippines can well anticipate considerable industrial progress and added that Japan also can supply cheap and good daily necessities.

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PEACEFUL TALE

A Short Story

(A translation)

by

TATSUZO ISHIKAWA

In the first instalment of the short story published Wednesday, President Tsukamoto is revealed as a broad-minded business executive. He has a deep admiration for his private secretary, Chieko Shimizu, and is desirous of making her his son's wife. The President hasn't approached Chieko or his son about the matter but Chieko's recent attitude toward her work and the manner of her speech, has given the President reason to believe that Chieko may already have a boy-friend. The thought is rather annoying to him. The last instalment follows.

PART TWO

The next day was Sunday. The president decided to take his son out fishing. But that wasn't his primary object. He wanted to approach Osuke regarding the question of marriage before Chieko became too deeply attached to her boy-friend. After all, she wasn't a bad match for his son. As President Tsukamoto had lost his wife many, many years ago, he was looking forward to a young bride for his son. But he refrained from discussing the question on the train, perhaps later, he thought, after we get to the river. . . .

"You know, Osuke . . . ," but he changed the subject, fearing that his son might not like the match. "You know, I hear that there aren't very many carps here this season," he said. But on his way back on the train, he finally spurted out.

"During the last few days, I've been wanting to talk to you." He hesitated a little and then added, "How about you marrying?"

"Well, Father," he said with a blush, "I really think that I'm a bit too young yet."

"Why? You're 27 now."

"Yes, I know, but I don't feel like settling down now."

"I suggest that you get yourself a wife. Wasting your life as a bachelor won't do you any good."

"But Father, don't you think that I should study a little more at the company?"

"Yes, I have no objection to that but we've been living in a home where there hasn't been any women. So I'd like to see you married as early as possible. Of course, I wouldn't want to impose on you."

"I understand. But can you wait a short while more?"

"Well, yes. . . . But don't you think that it would be a good idea to become engaged to a girl if she happens to be a good prospect."

"I really don't know, Father."

"Have you any girl in mind at the present time."

"Well, I can't say, Father."

President Tsukamoto felt a bit remorseful at the thought of losing Chieko.

"What type of person is she?"

"I can't say off-hand. . . ."

"What kind of work is she doing now?"

"Listen, Father . . ." Osuke appealed as he leaned upon his fishing rod. "I expect to talk to you about this soon but not now. But I want you to know that she is not the type of person who should cause you any misgivings or worry. Please believe me, Father."

His father lit his pipe slowly, in the meantime looking at his son and thinking what a grand son he had turned out to be. His son met his father's gaze and smiled reciprocally.

"Yamanouchi was saying that you're a fine boss, Father. You know he treated me to a cup of coffee after that."

"Is that right. When is he getting married?"

"Right after the dressing down, Father, they went out to buy an engagement ring."

Mr. Tsukamoto smiled . . . but he was not happy. He regretted losing Chieko.

The next day and the day following, Mr. Tsukamoto could not keep his mind from drifting to Chieko. Somehow he could never get over it. She was so unaffected, with a radiant soul and a wholesome self. He was sure that he would never come across such a lovely girl again. If only Osuke knew her a little better, he mumbled. He was sure that his selection of her as an excellent bride for his son did not have its origin in the middle-aged men's criterion of beauty but was made with a full regard for his son's happiness. Her intelligence . . . her accuracy in her work . . . Surely these were qualities which add to the making of an ideal housewife. "If I were 25 years younger, I think that I would give my heart and soul to her," he often said to himself.

On his way back from the B factory, he bought a morocco leather handbag at one of the department stores.

"Miss Shimizu take this with you tonight. You've worked so hard lately that I decided to reward you."

"But . . ." Chieko hesitated and even shook her hand in refusal.

"Oh, come. . . . Take it home and open it. There's something in it that you'll like. Why I had to comb more than three department stores before I could locate this thing."

The next day she bowed to her employer and thanked him for the gift. She apologized that she couldn't carry it around because it would offer such a contrast to her dress which was none too stylish.

That night when the president prepared to go home, Chieko went to the coat rack and helped him put on his warm overcoat.

"By the way, are you occupied tonight?"

"No, not exactly. . . ."

"Then what about a dinner together?"

"Thank you, sir. But I have an appointment with a friend tonight."

"What is it? A dinner engagement?"

"Oh, no. I'm just to meet my friend at 6 o'clock."

"Well, then. Perhaps some other time."

President Tsukamoto left the room without another word. So she has a boy-friend. Perhaps they are going to have dinner together and then saunter down the Ginza. . . .

PART THREE

Since that day, Chieko was perpetually in his mind. Since President Tsukamoto lost his wife, more than seven long years have hobbled by. In his heart was an aching desire to have a young girl in his son's house looking after the home. If only his son would marry her. . . . He wanted to love her as his daughter, and enjoy the prerogative of doling out fatherly advice. When he dreamed of what he could do for her, he felt much beyond himself.

But, Chieko was already in love with someone. . . .

Several days later, President Tsukamoto again asked her out to dinner.

"I wonder if you'd like to have dinner with me," he asked. "I'd like to talk to you personally."

She was unable to meet her employer's gaze and did not respond.

"Have you some other engagement?"

"The fact is . . . today. . . ."

"I understand. Perhaps we can talk about it some other time."

When young hearts are in love, he thought that on old fogey like himself should not interfere with youthful plans. That night, Mr. Tsukamoto again had dinner all by himself. He drank a bottle of whisky but he didn't succeed in subduing his emotions, so he called a taxi as he came out of an eating house.

Outside the surroundings were darkened with a grey layer of damp fog. The car sped through Akasaka and down a hill. President Tsukamoto relaxed back in his seat, with his arms folded. He was tired. He had struggled for 20 years as a businessman and now he felt he was fairly well established. He had always been looking forward for a vacation. He was thinking of promoting Osuke to the position as manager of the A factory and then retire, merely acting as his son's adviser. And then he thought that he might take over just the B factory and later entrust his son with both of these companies. But before that, he wanted to see his son married.

Home must be given precedence over all things. A happy, peaceful home, that's what he's been looking forward to. And there was something lacking in his home. . . a girl . . . The car entered the outer gardens of the Meiji Shrine.

As the car turned at the curve, the headlights momentarily focussed on the bench on the right hand side. He could barely see in the fog the blurred face of a young man earnestly talking to a young girl. The car sped by. He was quite sure that the girl was Chieko.

But what could she be doing here? he asked himself.

President Tsukamoto closed his eyes. The sight of Chieko sitting there so closely with her boy-friend was a blow to all the hopes and dreams he had built around her.

"Listen," he called the cab driver. "Let me off here. I'd like to take a walk."

Then he walked back in the direction of the outer gardens of the Meiji Shrine.

He was deeply self-conscious, in fact, ashamed of the action he was taking now. He pulled down his hat and carried himself quietly in the direction of the bench. He was quite positive that the girl was Chieko but just to make sure . . . It would make him very happy if she weren't Chieko.

He took the road lined with trees with heavy foilage. The night was tranquil, not a leaf was rustling. The stars were blinking in the dim night. He took his scarf and wrapped it over his mouth and lifted the collar of his overcoat. He saw the bench but now it was unoccupied. He was quite sure that this was the location. And on looking closer he found a boy's leather glove. . . just the right hand. President Tsukamoto stuck the glove into his pocket.

PART FOUR

The next day President Tsukamoto looked at his secretary with a certain degree of sadness. He couldn't bring himself to the idea of dismissing her. Chieko as usual was passing her lithe fingers blithely through the business papers.

"Miss Shimizu," he finally managed to call her name. "Will you bring the glove that's in my overcoat pocket."

"Did you say a glove?" she asked, wrinkling her little eyebrows. She got up and went to the rack.

"There's only one of the pair, Mr. President."

"Yes, I know. Do you remember ever seeing that kind of glove?"

For a moment she appeared confused.

"You have no recollection?"

"Yes, I have." She lowered her face on being brought to bay.

"What I should like to know is whether or not the owner of that glove is a member of this company. Is he?"

"Yes."

The president pressed his lips together. He remained silent for a moment, having decided to calm himself.

"Will you return that glove to the owner."

When Chieko stepped out of the room to return the glove, the President picked up his hat and coat and left through another door. He didn't feel as if he could face meeting her again that day.

Deep down in his heart, he was not favorable to the idea of dismissing her. He thought confusedly. Perhaps it would be best to send her to the B factory. No, perhaps it would be better not to see her at all. It was noon now. It had taken him three hours thinking of how to dispose of the case. Then he decided to call his son and ask him to have lunch with him. He wanted to talk to him about letting his son take over the job as manager of the A company.

The son and father met at a restaurant in Marunouchi. They sat down facing each other.

"Is this what you meant when you called me up and said you had a little matter which you wanted to talk over with me?" Osuke said as he threw the glove on the table.

Mr. Tsukamoto was perplexed and rubbed his eyes. His son's face, he noticed, was a little red.

"I'll confess now, Father. The girl I've wanted to marry is your private secretary. There's one thing I want to know first before I tell you everything. How did you come by this glove, Father?"

Mr. Tsukamoto pressed down his laughter.

"So this is your glove. I thought it belonged to some other employe."

"Father, do you object to my marrying her? I thought that if it were her you wouldn't mind."

"How does she feel about it? You can't settle this thing by yourself, you know."

"I haven't talked to her parents yet but Chieko says it's all right. I don't believe her parents would stand in the way."

"Why do you think so?"

"Well, Father, I won't make a bad husband and besides . . . I . . . I love her."

Mr. Tsukamoto cleared his throat and laughed.

"Well, let's talk about this after we get home."

After lunch Mr. Tsukamoto separated from his son. He went out into the streets. It was amusing, he thought.

Toward evening, he returned from the B factory to the main office. Chieko was still at her desk.

"Miss Shimizu," he called, pointing to a chair in front of him. "In accordance with company rules, I am forced to ask you to leave this firm. I believe you understand my position."

Chieko had her fingers dove-tailed together at the front. She bit her lips. The president continued, enjoying himself thoroughly.

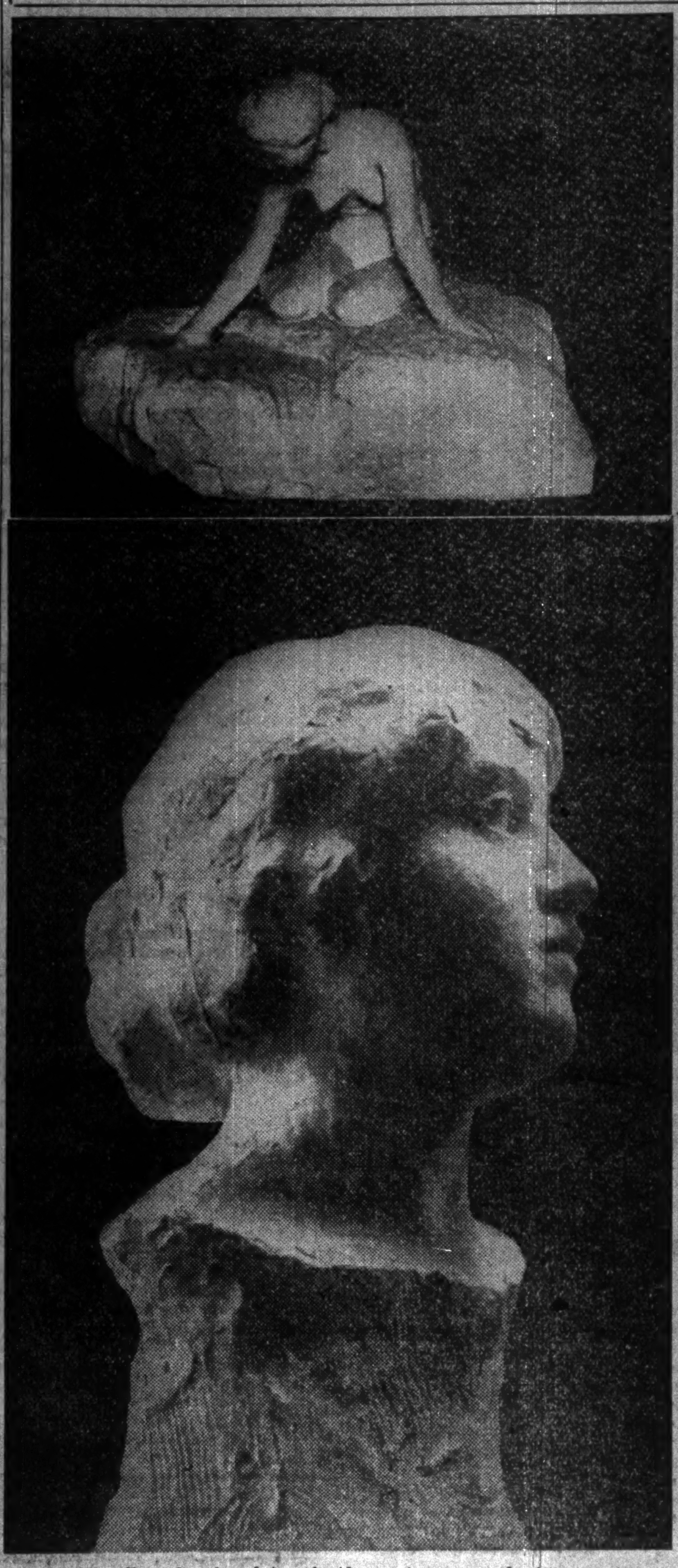
"I don't know who your boy-friend is nor do I want to know. As in the past, I will have to ask the girl to quit the company. That's the rule of this organization. I'd like you to leave today. Of course, I don't want to have you quit but it is necessary to stick to our regulations."

The President paced back and forth in the room and finally came up to the side of the motionless girl and said to her in a softer tone.

"I think that you'd better go home and learn a little housekeeping. That's absolutely necessary. In the very near future, I expect to go and see your father. Of course, I'm looking forward to seeing you work again, not at this factory, however, I mean at my son's home.

He laughed and Chieko laughed too, taking her handkerchief to wipe the warm tears that trickled down her nose.

Modern Sculpture



While all works of sculpture in the past were made to serve some practical purpose, modern plastic artists are now creating works of art along the line of art for art's sake. Two of the modern masterpieces are shown above. Top: Fountain by Kitamura-Shikai. Bottom: A Blonde by Fujikawa-Yuzo.

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued From Page 6)

a tool to perform what he can with his own hands, or gets a servant to help do what he can do himself alone, he thereby is achieving the dwarfing of his innate capacity of Kiyo, or in other words, contributing to his intrinsic deterioration, that is, approaching a step nearer toward his own extinction as a species.

As the so-called "ruling classes" must eventually rule themselves out, just so those provided with a plentitude of means and instruments but neglecting to cultivate their native gift of Kiyo, must in the end perish under the disabling influence of those very instruments, especially when if they have to contend in the struggle for survival with those men who, without means, are yet strong in their innate Kiyo nurtured by hardy discipline. Kiyo may be poverty but wealthy Bukiyo must succumb before it.

Palestine Prices Soar

Transocean

ANKARA, February 7.—The cost of living continues to rise in Palestine without interruption. The present index of the cost of living is given by official statistics as 194.6 with prices at the outbreak of the present war in 1939 at 100. During the past three months the index of the cost of living has increased by 28 points, marking a considerable acceleration in the rise of prices.

PHILIPPINE LIFE

NATIVE FOLK LORE, SONGS AND LEGENDS REVEAL STRONG TRACES OF INDIAN, ARABIC AND CHINESE CULTURE

The culture of the Philippines underwent two radical changes under the successive rules of Spain and the United States, was the conclusion reached by Tomotaro Nagaoka in an article on that subject in the February number of the Nippon Hyoron.

A combination of the native, Spanish and American cultures may well be said to be the culture of the Philippines of today. The American influence is predominant among the people, especially among the younger generation who are directly affected by educational institutions and motion pictures, but in the rural and mountain districts the native culture is yet retained. The Spanish rule of three and a half centuries did not fail to leave its mark in the life of the Filipinos, and through religion it still has an important influence in the lives of those over 40 years of age.

In the Philippines more than 80 different dialects are spoken, and a single native language cannot be understood in all the islands. Luzon Island is the most developed and civilized among all the islands of the Philippines, yet it has no common language. Spanish and English are playing important roles as official languages, the former as the social language and the latter as the educational. The native dialects are playing but a minor role, their use being limited within the various tribal communities.

Among the 16,000,000 population of the Philippines, the 7,000,000 Visayans comprise the largest race, and the Tagalogs with 3,000,000 rank second in number. The Visayan language, therefore is spoken by about one-half of the total population. The Tagalog race though inferior to the Visayans in number, is superior to all others in political power, as it inhabited the area around Manila, which the Spaniards had made the capital of the Philippines, and thus been in long and intimate contact with the Spanish civilization. This is one reason why the Filipinos have started a movement to make Tagalog the standard language.

The newspapers in the Philippines are written in English, Spanish and Tagalog. The English newspapers number five with a total circulation of 83,000, the Spanish, four with a circulation of 45,000, and the Tagalog, two with a circulation of 54,000. There are many weekly papers and monthly magazines. According to the census in 1940 subscribers to the newspapers and magazines totaled 1,717,000, which is 11 per cent of the total population. Compared with the Netherlands East Indies, where only 3 per cent of the population can read, the Philippines is far more literate. If the number of subscriptions to journals were to be considered the barometer of civilization, Manila may be considered very high from the cultural standpoint, for one-third of the 623,000 citizens of that city are regular subscribers to newspapers and magazines.

It is recognized that the native tongues of the Filipinos belong to the Malay-Polynesian family of languages. According to Karl Wilhelm von Humboldt, a German linguist, Tagalog is the most developed and typical of all Malay-Polynesian languages. A certain Spanish missionary who was engaged in mission work in the Philippines at the beginning of the 17th century regarded Tagalog very highly, claiming that it had characteristics in common with the four most highly-developed languages of the world; namely, the mystic and subtle tone peculiar to Hebrew, the correct use of articles, common and proper nouns equal to those of Greek, the refinement and richness of Latin and the high culture of Spanish.

The Tagalog alphabet consists of three vowels and 14 consonants. Old documents written in Tagalog deal chiefly with morals, superstition, figures, war, official rank and ceremony and, besides, they are characteristic of ideas borrowed from Sanskrit. The influence of Sanskrit is to be found also in Visayan, Ilocano and other native languages. This fact testifies that the Hindus who came to the Philippines in the remote past exerted a lasting influence upon the culture.

According to the book written by the aforementioned Spanish missionary, the Spaniards destroyed all Tagalog documents in order to spread the religion, language and letters of their own. It is said that a certain Spanish priest who came to Luzon Island following the Spanish forces boasted that he had burnt over 200 documents written in the native languages. The missionary further tells in his book that most of the Filipinos before the 17th century could speak and write in Tagalog.

Three documents of bark found in a cave 20 years ago are now stored in the National Museum of the Philippines. One of these deals with the mythology of the Philippines, another, gallantry, and the third treats of myths, gods and goddesses. The literature of the Philippines before the famous Portuguese explorer, Ferdinand Magellan, visited there in 1521, is retained at present in the forms of maxims, boat-songs, love lyrics, legends, war-songs and farce. Upon minute investigation of these songs and legends, it was found that the Filipino culture had been much influenced by the cultures of India, Arabia and China.

The Spaniards ruled in the Philippines for three and a half centuries, from the visit of Magellan in 1521 until the invasion by the Americans, during which period they destroyed the native culture in order to spread their own religion and civilization. The Filipinos themselves, on the other hand, are to be blamed for not protecting and developing their own language and culture which once was of a considerably high standard.

Spain at that time was building a great empire and ruled America and Mexico. The Spanish government's colonial policy in the American continent was to have ship captains or missionaries manage productive estates using the Indians, thereby to convert and educate the natives. The government applied this same policy to the Philippines. Consequently the Filipinos were forced to be converted to Christianity, mainly against their will. The missionaries developed agriculture, architecture and meteorology and established elementary schools in all districts and three universities in Manila to educate the natives. Consequently a class of the intelligentsia who could speak Spanish fluently and were interested in language, art and literature was formed among the Filipinos.

During the period of three and a half centuries when the Spaniards ruled the Philippines, about 90 per cent of the natives were converted to Christianity. The Spaniards are worthy of praise for having spread the Christian culture so extensively among the Filipinos.

The new rulers established elementary schools not only in urban but also in rural districts and encouraged enrollment. As the love of learning increased among the natives, they established high schools, colleges and finally the Philippine University. English was adopted as the educational language, and the educational system of the United States was introduced without modification. The school curriculum was made more diverse than that in the period of the Spanish rule, with drawing, music and gymnastics being added to the curriculum of the elementary schools, and manual training courses to that of the high schools. The school buildings were constructed according to modern, refined styles of architecture, being well ventilated and lighted, and surrounded by beautiful gardens. As the grand cathedrals symbolized the Spanish culture, so the schools and colleges became the symbols of the American culture and this in less than in a decade since the beginning of the American rule of the Philippines. The administrative principle of the United States has been to Americanize the Filipinos in ideology, customs and mode of living.

That English has been spread so extensively as to be used as the daily language among the younger generation in a period of less than half a century means the success of the cultural policy of the United States. During the first two decades of American government in the Philippines, there appeared no literature in English worthy of attention. But with remarkable rapidity English became more and more popular among the Filipinos.

It is true that the American educational principles were excellent in that they enabled knowledge and civilization to spread extensively as well as rapidly, but they were defective in that they were too academic. Although vocational schools, such as commercial, technical and agricultural schools, were established, they did not develop. Most of the Filipinos came to despise labor and aspire for intellectual professions, consequently increasing the number of unemployed.

After all, the cultural policy of the Americans for the Philippines, as well as that of the Spaniards, has proved defective on the grounds that they ignored the economical value of education, or in other words, failed to teach the Filipinos the technique of industrial production and to give them independent living power.

Emancipation of Races In Asia Is Aim of War

(Continued From Page 6)

ember 8, 1941, Greater East Asia has been determined to sever its relations with the Anglo-American combination. Even the Philippines, Malaya and the Dutch East Indies have begun to show signs of their Asiatic consciousness. Greater East Asia has now become unified, and we will at last witness the birth of New Asia. The greater part of the Asiatic races, being held in bondage and made an object of the Anglo-Saxon exploitation, were forced to foster ill-feeling against Japan, but they will become convinced of the wisdom of alienating themselves from their taskmasters and a return to their old home in Asia.

The time is bound to come when we will be gratified to see these Asiatic races making all possible efforts in a general fight with the United States and Britain as their common enemies. The Asiatic races are now disposed to cooperate in harmony for the first time in their history. The delicate racial consciousness the Asiatic races have in common is now leading them to the direction diametrically opposed to the plan the Anglo-Saxons laid out to gratify their rapacity.

(The End)

RUMANIAN TRADE HELPED

Germany Gave Every Support Despite Problems of Her Own

Transocean

BUCHAREST, February 4.—Discussing the future of German-Rumanian trade relations, the Rumanian Minister of Economics, Ion C. Marineecu, in an interview granted to press representatives yesterday, particularly stressed that he found great understanding by Germany for all Rumanian wishes and that Germany was willing to give them every consideration possible in the sincerest spirit of understanding.

Concerning German industry in wartime, he declared: "It is almost inconceivable how Germany, which is now involved in the greatest war in her history, is calmly and confidently solving all problems in connection with this war and how she is achieving this remarkable performance with unparalleled solidarity and patriotism which is bound to fill every just observer with admiration."

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Instruction Wanted

EXCHANGE lessons wanted by Keio University student for English conversation, preferably with Nisei. Please apply Box 29, Japan Times, Tokyo.

INSTRUCTION in Japanese script wanted by young German lady, preferably in Yokohama. Has some knowledge of spoken language. Please apply Box 584, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Instruction

EXPERIENCED lady teacher wishes to give English and French lessons in Yokohama. Moderate fee. Box 589, Japan Times, Yokohama.

JAPANESE taught by a teacher of experience, author of "Japanese Conversation Reader"; terms moderate. Address: To Oita, No. 13 Nagate-cho, 5-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe.

PIANO lesson taught by an Eurasian lady. Box 21, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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Wanted to Buy

BOOKS new or secondhand, bought at high prices. We will call immediately on notification to Nagata Book Store, near Ikuta Shrine, Kobe, Tel. Fukiai 3616.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbocho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

GOLF sets, pianos, sewing machines, electric refrigerators and phonographs wanted from non-designated foreigners. Apply with particulars indicating his nationality. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku, Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

URGENTLY wanted Annual Return of Foreign Trade of Japan, 1937 or earlier, issued by Okurasho. Communicate Box 26, Japan Times, Tokyo.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

USED clothing, decorative articles, gramophone records and other things bought at reasonable prices. Please write to Merisecoya, 35 Motomachi 1-chome, Kobe-ku, Kobe.

WANTED men's tennis or basketball shoes, size 8, will pay good price if in good condition. Apply Box 25, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUSE. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura-Munezomo Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

OCULIST (eye specialist). Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital. Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours: 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m. except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-118, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

SLOW RUN ON BANKS DEVELOPS IN BRITAIN

Deposit Withdrawals Increasing At Accelerated Tempo Over War Reverses

BANK OF ENGLAND SLIPPING

Times, of London, Calls Phenomenon Sinister Weather Signal; Down £1,050,000,000

With the unfavorable development of the war in Europe and East Asia for the Allies, the withdrawal of bank deposits continued to increase at an accelerated tempo in England, and the proceeds of department stores in the United States have recently been halved, says Domei. The news agency interprets the situation as clearly showing the extent to which economic circles of the two enemy countries have been shaken by the fall of Singapore and defeats on other fronts.

The balance of deposits in the Bank of England as at the end of last year stood at £138,000,000, but the figure has recently dropped by £16,000,000 to £122,300,000. Reviewing the situation of British banks, The Times, London, called in its latest edition the alarming withdrawal of deposits a "remarkable weather signal."

The paper states that deposits in city banks decreased more than £1,050,000,000 during last month. Tax collection in January and other expenditures are partly responsible for the severe decline of deposits, but even if such special reasons did not occur, there had been no change in the general situation.

Cash Also Decreases

The paper also points out that a similar development is noticeable in cash in banks, the decline of which is even greater than the sharp decrease in deposits.

The recent development of the war theater also has remarkably affected the United States economic situation, according to a Domei cable from Buenos Aires. The dispatch reports that there has appeared a sign of the vicious inflation in the United States since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, despite various counter-measures taken by the White House, such as the enforcement of the Price Control Act and the encouragement of national savings. Such strengthening of the Government's economic control has severely been handicapping the retailers in the United States as well as general consumers.

Such circumstances are vividly reflected in the sale of retailers for January. The proceeds of the Woolworth Chain Store for the same month for example, amounted to $28,349,000, which shows a sharp decrease of $14,000,000 in comparison with $62,500,000 for December. The sale of the Sears Roebuck also halved to $41,850,000, while the quotation of the Montgomery Ward Company's shares moved from $30 at the time before the outbreak of the war to $27.

MUCH CEMENT NEEDED FOR RECONSTRUCTION

Far-Sighted Policy Must Be Formed to Render Self-Sufficiency

The Imperial Forces fighting with swords in one hand and olive branches in the other, are everywhere preoccupied with construction as soon as cities and countries fall into their hands and peace is restored. This necessarily brings about the problem of supply and demand of colossal quantities of cement required for the reconstruction of wartorn districts. Cement supplying capacity of regions under the occupation of the Imperial Forces however being far from sufficient to meet the rapidly mounting demand, Japan will be expected to meet the situation, says the Chugai.

In the extensive area spreading out in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere there are only a handful of cement plants of size worth notice. There is the plant in Hongkong; one in Cebu, the Philippines; the third, the Padang Cement Company of Padang, Sumatra, a Dutch concern; the last named having an annual capacity of about 340,000 kilotons. Other comment plants of the Co-Prosperity Sphere are the Haiphong Cement of French Indo-China, the Siam Cement of Thailand, and the Burma Cement of Burma, with an aggregate capacity reaching around 1,500,000 kilotons a year.

Rapidly Mounting Demand

So small a supply by no means will suffice the wartime demand, not speaking of the future demand which will be truly gigantic. Even before the present war the regions under discussion depended for much of their cement consumption upon Europe and Japan.

Inestimable will be the quantity of cement needed for the restoration of buildings and other equipments damaged in the course of the titanic clashes fought or to be fought, and for the construction of new factories and equipments for the development of manufacturing and mining industry, port equipments and roads.

A far-sighted cement policy must be formulated to boost its output to render the regions self-sufficient in days to come. But for the immediate future it will be incumbent upon Japan to accommodate the rapidly mounting demand of the South, considers the paper.

Bank of Japan Accounts

February 19
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,881,334
Over Issues	597,967
Deposits	461,904
Loans	181,334

Cement Declared One of Basic Materials For Reconstruction Work in East Asia

Billions of tons of cement will be needed for the development of the natural resources of the South and the reconstruction of the destroyed roads, bridges, and buildings in the war afflicted areas in the Philippines and Malaya, Tadao Sahara, managing director of the Kansai Magnesia Cement Manufacturing Company, told the Nikkan Kogyo a few days ago.

"For the reconstruction of cities such as Hongkong, Manila and Singapore, destroyed in the current war, as well as of the demolished fortifications and dockyards in these cities," Mr. Sahara said, "great amounts of portland cement and steel are necessary. However, the use of steel for the reconstruction of these must be economized as much as possible because Japan needs plenty of steel for the production of guns, tanks and warships for the successful prosecution of the war against the United States and Britain. According, most of the buildings to be constructed in the South might be wooden structures for some time to come.

"In building wooden houses, magnesia cement is very important as fireproof material. Besides, if sand, sawdust, cork, and diatom-earth are mixed with this kind of cement, and painted on the surface of buildings, it will afford the building high heating and air-conditioning effects as well as a high sound-proof effect.

"At the same time if magnesia cement is painted on the roofing, the durability of the roofing will be greatly increased, and such roofing will minimize the damage to other parts of the building, when shells drop on the top of a building, for it has considerable strength to withstand the impact of falling shells.

"The effective use of magnesia cement is not confined to the roofing, however. In view of the high resisting power of the things processed with this kind of cement, it will be used for fortifications, dams, and other buildings in the future."

ECONOMICS OF GUAM REVIEWED BY WRITER

Japanese on Island Formerly Refused Privilege of Owning Land

The much vaunted fortress island of Guam, the United States' outermost post in the Pacific intended for an instrument for offensive against Japan, was reduced in no time on December 10, 1941, within two days of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The economic condition of the island based on information contained in a book published at the end of last year by Laura Thompson entitled "Guam and its inhabitants", is introduced by the Chugai.

The outstanding characteristic of the island is its propinquity to Japan, and the vastness of its distance from the United States. For instance, it is only 1,353 miles from Yokohama, 121 miles from Saipan, an island in the Japanese mandated archipelago in the Pacific, but 5,053 miles from San Francisco and 3,337 miles from Honolulu.

This nearness of Guam to Japan was considered a great asset for the island by the United States for offensive against Japan, but this very condition proved a boomerang against the United States, becoming an easy prey to Japanese attack.

The inhabitants of the island of Guam in 1901 numbered only 46 this number increasing to 22,137 in 1937 of whom 20,662 were classed as 'natives'. The figure included American troops stationed on the island. In 1901, 13 Japanese lived on the island, increasing to 114 in 1925, and decreasing to 39 in 1940. Children born of Japanese fathers and native mothers number as many as 211 but officially they are classed as 'natives.'

Japanese Ownership Prevented

In 1899, the year following the annexation of the island to the United States the government of the United States took a step to forestall Japanese from becoming land-owners on the island.

According to 1938 statistics three-fourth of the island was owned by natives, amounting to 58,324 hectares. Agricultural output of the island in 1939 are given by Thompson as follows: copra 2,500 tons, miscellaneous grains 30,000 bushels, rice 12,500 bushels, sweet potatoes 295,000 pounds, tapioca 500,000 pounds, Irish potatoes 600,400 pounds, bananas 917,000 pounds, pineapples 10,000 pounds, papayas 86,000 pounds, aligator pears 300,000 pounds, mangoes 500,000 pounds, oranges 20,000 pounds, lemons 200,000 pounds, kapok 500 pounds, no despicable figures for a small Island.

The island's cattle amounted in the same year to 1,090 head of buffaloes, 4,187 head of cows, 101 head of horses, 7,338 head of pigs, 606 head of goats, 106,458 chicken and 718 ducks.

The Bank of Guam was founded with a capital of $25,000 in 1915, shares owned by the United States, its director subject to the nomination of the United States authorities. The bank enjoyed revenue of $27,823 in 1938 against enterprise expenditures amounting to $6,305 leaving a balance as profit amounting to $21,518.

Imports From Japan

In the earlier days 68 per cent or $82,000 of the total imports into the island came from Japan, only 17 per cent from the United States. These proportions were reversed in 1917 when 64 per cent of the total imports was supplied by the United States. By 1939 Japanese ships were altogether shut out of the island.

Despite the severe precautions exercised by the United States military authorities to preserve the secrets of the island apparently it was known to the Japanese Forces as plainly as the inside of their pockets as revealed in the carefully planned operation against the island. With this fortress island in Japanese hands the table is turned now against America, for this fortified island under Japanese control will prove the iron bar in the hand of a giant, concludes the paper.

Advisers Chosen

Yoshiaki Hatta, Railways Minister, Shinji Yoshino, former Commerce and Industry Minister, and Kenji Kodama, president of the Central China Development Company, were chosen advisers to the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry to fill the vacancies created by the recent resignation of Masatsune Ogura, and Seihin Ikeda, both former Finance Ministers and the deaths of Baron Yoshiro Sakatani and Seinosuke Goh. The new advisers were recommended at a meeting of officers of the Chamber on Wednesday.

TOKYO, NEW, ACTIVE ON RUFFLED MARKET

Reduction of Cover by ¥10 Announced; Bulls Rather Disappointed

The bourse issue was active in the afternoon session, closing 60 sen higher than in the morning, on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Thursday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

The reduction of cover by ¥10 was announced on the market on Thursday morning, but as the sum was a mere ¥10, the bulls were considerably disappointed. The sentiment was easy both in the short-term and long-term sections during the morning.

As a result of selling by the discouraged bulls, Tokyo Exchange became weak for a time, but it recovered considerably toward the close of the morning session.

In the first call of the afternoon session, almost all shares remained quiet. However, the bourse issue was enlivened all of sudden and closed at ¥130.90, 60 sen higher than its closing quotation in the morning.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
Fuji Spinning (50)	65.2	d .7	65.6	66.5
Do. new (25)	36.7	d .3	....	37.4
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	153.3	d .3	154.4	155.1
Do. new (25)	93.6	d1.3	97.4	98.1
Teikoku Rayon (50)	100.9	....	102.0	102.5
Do. new (37½)	92.0	d .3	91.8	92.2
Tokyo Rayon (50)	35.4	d .1	34.5	33.9
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	73.0	d .7	73.7	74.3
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	61.8	d .3	62.8	62.9
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	108.0	d1.3	108.7	109.4
Do. new (37½)	92.5	d1.0	93.7	93.9
O. S. K. (50)	98.6	d .5	99.8	100.1
Do. new (37½)	84.0	d .6	84.6	85.3
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	81.7	d .4	82.6	82.9
Do. new (25)	54.0	d .1	54.4	54.6
Uraga Dock (50)	134.0	d1.6	87.3	87.7
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	101.4	d .5	102.5	103.0
Hitachi Works (50)	75.6	....	76.1	74.2
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	70.4	....	....	70.8
Japan Fat (50)	62.5	d .4	63.3	63.5
Japan Soda (25)	30.0	d .2	30.4	30.5

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	106.35	106.35	106.35	106.35
Second 5%	106.25	106.25	106.25	106.25
First 4%	102.85	102.85	102.85	102.85

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	130.2	130.5	129.8	130.9
N. Y. K., old	108.3	108.8	108.3	108.9
N. Y. K., new	92.9	93.0	92.6	93.1
Kanegafuchi Spin.	153.4	153.4	153.1	154.3
Do. new	97.2	97.5	86.5	87.5
Teikoku Rayon, n.	91.3	91.5	91.0	91.5
Osaka Stock. new.	70.8	70.9	70.5	70.9
S. M. Railway	70.3	70.3	70.2	70.5
Mitsubishi Heavy	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.9
Hitachi Works	75.2	75.2	75.1	75.3
Japan Steel Tube	75.0	75.2	74.8	75.3
Japan Oil	79.5	80.0	79.4	78.0
Japan Mining	61.1	61.2	61.1	61.2
Manchurian Ind	58.2	58.2	58.2	58.3

SILK GUILD REORGANIZED PROMOTING EXPORT TRADE

Capital of New Association Will Be Borne by Member Shareholders

The Japan Silk Exporters Guild considering it inadvisable for it to be brought under the supervision of the Japan Foreign Trade Association, has decided to reorganize into the Japan Silk Exporters' Association in accordance with a stipulation provided by the Foreign Trade Association Law. A meeting of promoters was held in Yokohama on Monday at which were silk traders of Yokohama and Kobe, says the Chugai.

The new association will exercise control over silk exports from Japan proper for the purpose of promoting Japanese silk export business, and will be capitalized by member traders who will be shareholders, one share valued at ¥1,000 to be paid in installments of ¥250. The total amount of the capital will be subjected for decision at the coming inaugural meeting to be held early in March.

Independently from the step adopted by the Silk Exporters Association mentioned above, another meeting is slated at the Marunouchi Hall, Tokyo, on February 20, sponsored by export silk goods producers, exporters and raw silk producers of Japan for the discussion of establishment of an agency for making a comprehensive plan for the demand and supply of silk goods for the entire Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, reports the same paper.

WILL BOOST CAPITAL IN ACCORD WITH LAW

For Economic Development of North China Firm Will Reorganize

The North China Development Corporation, a semi-government firm for the economic development in that part of the continent, has formally decided to boost its present capital of ¥350,000,000 to ¥500,000,000 in April, in accordance with the revised law governing the firm which will be enforced shortly, says the Chugai. At the same time, the corporation will reorganize its structure so as to pave the way for the expansion program.

The allotment of new shares thus to be issued will be decided at the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders to be held in April, but the greater part of it is expected to be taken up by the Government. The Government will not pay its subscriptions in cash but transfer the North China Development Corporation railway facilities which have been lent to the North China Transportation Company. The value of these facilities will be estimated at an Assessment Committee to be organized in a month or so.

Monopoly of Power Industry

In connection with the projected capital increase plan, the North China Development Corporation is reportedly considering the purchase of the ¥19,000,000 worth of shares of the North China electric firm, now being held by the Toa Electric Power Company, thereby monopolizing the power industry in North China.

Meanwhile competent observers in Tientsin predict that the transfer of the British concessions there to the Nanking Government will contribute to spurring the activities of the semi-government development firm. At the same time this step will help improve Sino-Japanese collaboration in the industrial development of North China, says a Domei dispatch from Tientsin.

The cable further reports that the liberalism in the British concessions in Tientsin has practically been swept away with its capture by the Japanese Forces soon after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The renovation program of economic organizations in Tientsin is now progressing smoothly. The transfer of the concessions to the Nanking regime, opines Domei, will greatly stimulate economic construction in North China.

SHIPPING MAGNATES MEET THREE GROUPS ORGANIZED

Will Study Ways of Promoting Efficiency and Problems Regarding Crews

The first meeting of the Wartime Shipping Control Promoters' Committee was held at the Marunouchi Hotel, Tokyo, on Tuesday at which were Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hara, Director of the Maritime Affairs Board and other government officials, Noboru Otani, president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and over 30 members of the Promoters' Committee representing leading shipping magnates of Japan. Three departments were created within the Promoters' Committee at the meeting each having assigned duties, reports the Miyako.

The three departments created are the First Department entrusted to prepare articles of organization of the shipping Management Society, Shipping Requisition Order, and a plan for organizing the Shipping Management Society. The Second Department is to fix charterage, fees to be levied by the Society from shipping companies for services rendered, and to study means to promote shipping efficiency in general. The Third Department is to be responsible for all problems connected with ships crews.

The Promoters' Committee expects to complete all necessary steps before the end of this month to enable the Shipping Management Society to commence business from the early turn of the month simultaneously with the promulgation of an Imperial Ordinance controling wartime shipping, says the report.

COOPERATING WITH JAPAN

Shanghai Businessmen Unite in Common Ideal

Chinese industrialists and businessmen of Shanghai have come to show increasing readiness in bringing about adjustment of their enterprises and also of closely cooperating with Japanese industrialists in response to the zeal shown by the Japanese for the improvement of mutual relations for the great ideal of the Common Prosperity Sphere, says a Shanghai dispatch of the Nikkan Kogyo.

Their growing realization as members of the great family of the Co-Prosperity Sphere received a great impetus by the good offices of the Liaison Department of the China Affairs Board which resulted in the establishment of a closer cooperation between Japanese and Chinese associations of industrialists and traders such as the Central China Steel Manufacturers Association, the Shanghai Iron Workers Association, the Shanghai Non-Ferrous Metal Workers Association, the Shanghai Iron Workers Association and 24 steel dealers of the same city, representing both Japanese and Chinese business circles.

This consolidation of associations of enterprisers of the two nations is regarded as a great stride toward a more far-reaching economic cooperation between the two nations for introducing smoother movement of vital resources and adjustment of labor needed for industry, opines the paper.

Finance Minister Sets Talking Record in Diet, Reflecting Interest in Budget by Both Houses

Of all the State ministers, Okinori Kaya, Finance Minister Saturday gave official Diet stenographers their busiest time in the Lower House's plenary sessions when he mounted the rostrum 10 times and uttered a total of 23,500 words.

Observers attributed the tremendous volume of words to the Finance Minister's diligent efforts in connection with the passage of the ¥18,000,000,000 extraordinary supplementary military expenditures and 1942 fiscal year's ordinary budget estimates totalling ¥8,630,000,000.

Next highest Cabinet member was Premier General Hideki Tojo, concurrently War and Home Ministers, who spoke 12 times, during which, reporters took down 21,000 words.

Most taciturn was Dr. Kunihiko Hashida, Minister of Education, who mounted the rostrum only once for a mere 230 words.

Stenographic records of Lower House addresses totaled 7,830,000 words, while the Upper House registered 4,050,000 words, during the current Diet session it was further revealed.

TO ADJUST CONTROL OVER POINT RATIONS

Committee to Be Created to Adjust Distribution of Textiles

With a view to coping with the change in the situation of fiber goods consumption following the enforcement of the "point" rationing system, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has recently decided to adjust its control to include miscellaneous fibers, which had hitherto been placed under comparatively moderate control, reports the Miyako. For this purpose a control committee will shortly be created, its membership covering the industrial organizations concerned.

The projected committee will strive toward the adjustment of distribution of miscellaneous fiber goods which are to be designated by the Commerce and Industry Ministry. Preparations for the formation of the agency are now being made by the Japan Remanufactured Yarns Company and the Japan Federation of Miscellaneous Fiber Associations.

No Decision Reached

It is reported in this connection that no decision has yet been made by the Commerce and Industry Ministry on the problem of whether or not the fiber industry should be placed under the supervision of a single control association, although negotiations are being conducted with the Japan Federation of Spinners Association, the Staple Fiber Manufacturers Association, and the Raw Wool Industrial Association.

The Japan Federation of Spinners Association urged the Commerce and Industry Ministry late last year to place the fiber industry under unified control, while the staple fiber and raw wool industrial bodies proposed the triple control plan. According to the latter's plan, cotton, staple fiber and woolen textiles will be controlled by separate agencies. At first the Fiber Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry preferred the three-body plan, but it is now reexamining the situation.

Bill Clearings

February 19
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	129,012	117,973
Balance	25,320	31,273

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihonbashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Eizo Ueyama, Esq., Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (Zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance

U.S. FRANTIC LOOKING FOR RAW MATERIALS

America Extending Surveys to Caribbean Shores to Develop Resources Needed

Inasmuch as a great hitch has been caused to the United States fiber industry resulting from the loss of its grip on America's storehouse in the southwestern Pacific for the supply of hemp, sisal, henequen and other fiber raw materials, the Government of the United States has mobilized experts of this branch of industry to look for new sources of supply on the Caribbean shores, says a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires. It is reported that Panama, Cuba, and other territories along the shores of the Caribbean Sea are earmarked as prospective sources of supply of such materials.

According to information from a reliable source, the United Fruits Company is contemplating the development of a vast tract of land in an undisclosed locality of the Caribbean shore for the cultivation of these materials for which financial aid from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is to be received. A representative of the latter agency is making an inspection tour of the area in question, it is said. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is also reported to be searching for other suitable places for hemp cultivation on its own initiative. No financial aid for this purpose by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, however, is said to have been extended to any planters so far.

The importance of hemp is attested to by experts who consider that commodity indispensable for the manufacture of superior-quality rope for shipping. Sisal and henequen are also greatly needed for making second-grade rope and tackles.

Observations of all these frantic efforts of the United States Government and fiber industry clearly reveal the degree of inconvenience the American rope industry has been put to through loss of supplies from the southwestern Pacific regions, adds the report.

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JAPAN COTTON FIRMS BUYING N. CHINA LAND

Areas Long Uncultivated Found Suitable for Plantations

The Japan Raw Cotton Company, the Oriental Raw Cotton Company and several other leading cotton firms in Japan are now buying large tracts of land in the Kaichow area in North China for the growing of cotton, according to a Tsingtao dispatch to the Nikkan Kogyo.

For a long time, a vast stretch of land around Kaichow has been left untilled as the area is highly alkaline and salty and considered by most local Chinese farmers as unfit for cultivation of fruit, vegetables and other useful plants.

Soon after the occupation of this part of North China by the Japanese Forces nearly four years ago, however, agricultural experts from Japan began to conduct various geological surveys of the land. They also conducted various experiments with the soil and plants, and finally discovered that this vast area of wilderness could be converted into good cotton plantations.

Experiments Successful

In May last year, a group of Japanese agricultural experts assisted by the Japanese military authorities in North China, and men of the Kaichow branch office of the North China Raw Cotton Corporation, started experimental cultivation of cotton on a large scale. The experiments resulted in great success, attracting the attention of all cotton firms in this country.

A few months ago, the Japan Raw Cotton Company and the Oriental Raw Cotton Company dispatched representatives to Kaichow, and already contracts for the purchase of large tracts of land southwest of the town have been signed between these companies and the Chinese landowners. Not falling far behind these two cotton companies, the Mitsubishi Trading Company and the Sanko Company also obtained large areas of land north-east of Kaichow to begin cotton seeding in April this year.

Will Start Planting

The representatives of the Nippon Spinning Company, the Toyo Spinning Company and the Gosho Company, all outstanding spinning corporations in Japan, are now negotiating with Chinese landowners for the purchase of land and employment of Chinese farmers for cotton planting to start two months from now.

Furthermore, these large cotton and spinning companies in Japan, says the Tsingtao dispatch, are planning to build large warehouses, and carding and press factories around the cotton plantations.

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Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	130.9	— .40
N.Y.K., new, short-term	93.1	— .50
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	97.5	— .60
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.21	+ 0.01
Government bonds, Kogo 5s	106.35	Same

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1942

Victory Day Speeches

Following the first Victory Day celebration on Wednesday, with the whole nation, after a day of patriotic demonstration, back in harness, it may be befitting to recapitulate some points made in the public utterances heard on that day on the air and otherwise from one end of the country to the other. Of such expressions importance must naturally be given to those of three persons in particular: namely, General Hideki Tojo, Prime Minister; Colonel Hideo Ohira, Army spokesman; and Captain Hideo Hiraide, Navy spokesman. Their speeches, apart from reiterations, are deserving of attention for the phases stressed in the war which has entered on a new stage by the fall of Singapore.

Briefly reviewing the fall of Britain's most important base in East Asia, Colonel Ohira said, "We have just opened the first act of the war." The implication is that the hostilities culminating in the capture of Singapore formed only a prelude to what is to be a grand war drama of the century. But he hastened to say that for such a struggle Japan was well prepared. "With the great material wealth of southern areas now placed under our control," he said, "and, in addition, with Singapore of strategic importance secure in our hands, we have now completed our position for decision of the issue of war."

This point was further elaborated by the Army spokesman who said, "We have established for the Empire a strategic position which would be invincible even if the war went on ten, twenty, and even a hundred years." These words are, indeed spacious, but warranted in the light of reality. For the British forces, army and navy, thrown back on their Indian bases in the west and retired into Australia in the south, would be in no position to hit back at Japan's newly acquired positions in Singapore and Malaya by land. They might assail only from the sea or the air. In the former case, extreme difficulty will be met because of the remote positions from which action may be directed. In the latter case, where the British may operate under somewhat better conditions, the issue would depend on the strength of aircraft carriers available. Air bases far in India or in Australia would be of little account. Besides, the strength of British aircraft carriers would have to be considerable if it was to be of any decisive importance. For the whole expanse of Indian waters would be open to the activity of Japanese submarines and other warcraft based at Singapore.

What is said of Britain is equally true of the United States. Japan's strategic position in that direction is unquestionably as strong, if not stronger. That the United States would have extreme difficulty in undertaking an East Asia expedition may well be seen from the recent experience of Manila, Singapore or the Netherlands East Indies, where American aid, except in the form of the fiction of the Macassar sea victory, failed to come in any quantity. True, the American navy or air force two years or three years hence would be quite a different affair. But as far as the basic conditions of war under which the American navy can force the issue with the Japanese would be unaltered. A navy without a base worthy of the name in any part of the six thousand mile stretch of water, from San Diego to Malaya, would for its effectiveness depend only on its aircraft carriers which, in their turn, would have to operate under serious enough handicaps.

Captain Hiraide, of the Navy intelligence section, after analyzing the cause of naval successes in Hawaii, Malaya, and elsewhere, summarized the situation by saying that the true quality of our navy had so far been displayed, in the best manner and fully only by its air force. "The fleet that really makes its influence felt over the Pacific," he said, "has been taking a position of support in the background. This fleet has never had a single encounter with any enemy fleet. I can well imagine," added the Navy spokesman, "how impatient are the men of our good fleet who still fail to see the chance for which they have been trained all these years."

This remark coming from a man of Captain Hiraide's authority is of particular importance at the moment. Apart from what he purported to tell his countrymen, his statement sets aright what has been broadcast recently by American and British news organs. According to these sources, the Japanese Navy is supposed to have lost two battleships in Macassar or some other waters. But, as a matter of truth, this fiction has just been blown up by the British press itself. The Americans, said the London Daily Express, as was quoted in our issue last Sunday, have a habit of magnifying minor local victories and bedecking themselves with glory. The London paper scored the American press for inventing "victories" in order to detract the public's attention from the major setbacks of the Allies. Nor would it be necessary to expose this trick of foreign propaganda for the Japanese public, because it knows that the American or British navy has in the Pacific no capital ship to argue with Japanese battleships, and also that those navies have always believed no aircraft action would be so effective as to overcome a modern capital ship.

The whole situation, the situation which the nation should neither over- nor under-estimate, was summed up by Premier General Tojo, who, after outlining the course of the war, stated: "There is an old saying of ours which runs as follows, 'He who would go a hundred miles should think his way is only half covered when he has gone ninety miles.'" The Japanese nation had only taken one step on their path, he explained. Only he made a point of adding that the sense of certainty of victory gained through our earlier successes is being increasingly confirmed. For the position we have built can never be overcome, he stated.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

'Kiyo Binbo'

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Nimbleness of fingers, constantly shown in thousands of common little acts of daily life in this country as well as in the proverbial dexterity of Japanese handicraftmen, has been explained, in part at least, by their long practise with the chopsticks. Every Japanese will remember, if he but calls up his childhood memories, what a long and arduous task it had been to master the chopsticks. How often he had been rebuked, corrected and laughed at for being "Bu-Kiyo" (clumsy, awkard) by his parents, brothers and sisters at the table before he learned the art.

This training has been enforced on the Japanese child for generations, covering centuries, ever since chopsticks were first used in Japan—a time lost in hoary antiquity. It cannot have failed to leave some distinctive mark in the physical character of the Japanese. True that the Japanese are not the only people in the Orient using the chopsticks, but it is not true to say that all the Oriental peoples have received the same training in every respect. It is well known that the Japanese possess a peculiar fitness, or talent, for all crafts and occupations requiring deftness of hand, and that they are known to make first-rate surgeons, dentists, cooks, typists, barbers, and makers of watches and other nicely-devised mechanical tools.

Kipling Astonished

Delving a little in the psychological domain we may trace the origin of Japanese Kiyo to poverty—poverty of means and natural resources. Want of means which signifies want to tools and materials naturally induces one to rely upon one's resources of mind and wit or to subdue the disadvantage by putting forth strenuous exertions. As the old Greek proverb says, necessity often proves the mother of invention. Over two centuries of national isolation imposed on the people by the Tokugawa regime had served considerably to impoverish Japan, notably in the matter of mechanical tools and machinery which would have been freely imported into this country if foreign intercourse had been maintained. As the art of Judo has been developed to make up for or to do without lethal weapons or physical strength, so has the quality of Kiyo been sharpened in large measure by poverty of means.

So there is an undeniable nucleus of truth in the old saying quoted on top of this column today: Kiyo is the child of poverty. And this is no less true than the proverb that virtue is the offspring of adversity, that the filial son is the product of a poor family, or that the loyal hero is born in troublous times. Rudyard Kipling visiting Japan nearly 50 years ago expressed himself surprised to find the poor uncomfortable living conditions in which "those makers of beautiful things" in Kyoto dwelt and worked. It used to be the experience of every visitor to Nishijin to be invited to inspect the brocade-maker's workroom, even to talk with him, and he was often struck with the sense of pitiful sympathy and surprise at the humble and even apparently unhealthy environment in which he was working.

Conditions have doubtless changed since those days. Yet on the whole it seems to be part of the law of nature always that makers of the beautiful or worthwhile things—possessors of Kiyo—should work in unbeauteous conditions, be they craftsmen, artists or scholars. What Japanese is not moved at seeing the "four-and-a-half mat" room on the second floor of a dingy little house, which is preserved till today, in which Moto-ori Norinaga, the greatest scholar of his time, had written his monumental Kojiki-den?

Some exceptions will readily occur—a Gibbon writing his tomes of sonorous history amid a luxurious foreign environment and a Scott weaving his gaudy fabrics of literary romance in a glamorous mansion, but these only tend to prove the inexorable rule that the maximum gift of Kiyo will ever best consort itself with a salutary state of poverty in putting forth the highest powers of human ingenuity.

Praised in Theory

Kiyo is poverty also in this that as it has subdued poverty, it finds no sting in it, but rather befriends, cherishes and honors it. An offspring of poverty, Kiyo in its turn must beget poverty. Thus it is that Kiyo, while it is praised and honored "in theory," is feared, shunned, even persecuted by all the worldlings. The saying about "Kiyo Binbo" is only a poignant instance of the despicable abuse which the sordid ones of the world must hurl against genius. It is, however, the best compliment banality pays personality.

Many a miserable parent has warned his "dear" children against this quality of Kiyo as the nearest road to proverty. Indeed all those ambitions (if one may say "ambitious" in this context) of accomplishing nothing worthwhile in life, but only of living in a state of personal comfort, on the fruit of labor of other people, by the help of social privilege or material wealth got by hook or crook—such persons may justly stand in awe of Kiyo. For they can never confront it on equal terms. Once their adventitious aids and props to "welfare" are moved they are undone, while Kiyo will be happiest and most secure when standing on its own bottom.

It is a fundamental biological truth that every time a man calls to his aid

(Continued on Page 4)

SINGAPORE FALL FATAL TO ANGLO-U.S. AMBITION

Capitulation of Island Puts End To Allies' Aggression in Asia

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

"He who plants the seeds of the wind harvests the storm" is the proverb applicable on the occasion of the fall of Singapore and the rise of Shonanto. Great Britain, once the proud possessor of that mighty naval base, has harvested the storm, the seeds of which were the sins of British imperialism which its government leaders, past and present, have committed in East Asia.

The British naval authorities held to the belief that so long as England maintained Shonanto, the Indian Ocean would be a British lake. And they knew that without the Indian Ocean they could not exploit the natural resources and the natives in India, Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies and China. That was why the Britons spent millions of pounds for their Singapore, to develop it into an impregnable naval base. It has now fallen into the hands of the Japanese.

Nightmares to Haunt Japan

On the other hand, the so-called experts of naval strategy in the United States believed that should Japan plunge into a conflict with America and Great Britain, two nightmares would haunt the Japanese High command. These were far from Singapore.

The popular American pictorial weekly, Life, explained these two nightmares in its July 21, 1941, issue. It said: "One is the U.S. fleet at Pearl Harbor which would love nothing better than to bob up in the rear of the Japanese invader and cut him off from home. The other is the thought of big U.S. flying fortresses hopping off either from Guam or from China and reducing the pine and matting houses of Tokyo to a smoking rubble."

The American fleet at Pearl Harbor, however, never bobbed up in the back of the Japanese Forces, nor did the big Yankee bombers hop off from Guam or China to reduce Tokyo to ashes. Instead, the American Pacific fleet lies destroyed on the bottom of Pearl Harbor, and the big flying fortresses flew back to the American mainland, instead of toward Japan, because their bases in Guam and Wake have been lost to the Japanese. Today the Japanese Navy controls the wide expanse of the Pacific Ocean and has cut off communication lines from the North American continent to the southwestern Pacific.

Naval Base Without Navy

The Life article mentioned above asserted that the British Singapore, which was "a great naval base without a navy," depended greatly upon a "big navy from Hawaii's Pearl Harbor." Already Pearl Harbor has been eliminated as a naval base, and now Singapore has disappeared from the plan of British naval strategy to arise as Japan's Shonanto. This was a terrific blow to England and a great gain for Japan.

The maritime routes between Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand now come under the direct menace of Japan. Further, the Japanese Navy can operate freely in both the Indian and the Pacific Oceans. The Japanese Forces in Malaya are now free to be transferred to other fronts. In sharp contrast Great Britain has only one naval base left in East Asia at Ceylon, whose strategical importance in no way compares with that of Shonanto.

The light of British imperialism in East Asia burned out at Singapore, and England must say farewell to this part of the world once and for all. The American imperialists, too, must follow suit. Thus, the capitulation of Singapore put an end to Anglo-American aggression and exploitation in the Orient, leaving East Asia to the East Asiatics.

Publications Received

Tourist and Travel News, Vol. 30, No. 30, No. 2, February, 1942 (in English). Publishers, Toa Ryoko Sya (formerly the Japan Tourist Bureau). The magazine contains news and information for tourists' convenience with illustrations. The feature articles: The War of Greater East Asia and Tourism, Meeting the Foreign Student, Hot Springs in Japan, and Taking in Japan's Festivals.

Chosa Geppo; a monthly report on domestic and foreign economic conditions, financial and money market, January, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Investigation Section of the Industrial Bank of Japan, Tokyo. Economic statistics of Japan, China, Manchoukuo, Germany, America and Britain are included. The leading articles: the Past and Present of Spinning Industry in China, and the Inauguration and Mission of the Key Industry Control Association.

Italia; a monthly magazine, Vol. 2, No. 2, February, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Italia-no Tomo-no Kai (The Society of Friends of Italy), Tokyo. The feature articles: Concrete Plans of the Establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and After the Fall of Singapore.

La Turquie Kemaliste, No. 43, 1941 (in Turkish, French and English); published by Maarif Matbaasi, Istanbul. Printed on high grade art paper with illustrations, the magazine is devoted to the various phases of Turkey's cultural life such as education, science, fine arts, industry, and sports.

A pamphlet containing the salient features in the distribution of wearing apparel on the basis of the point count system in Germany, Italy and Britain with comments on its regulations (in Japanese). Publishers, the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

EMANCIPATION OF ASIATIC RACES IS AIM OF WAR WITH U.S., BRITAIN

For First Time in History, People in This Part of World United to Cooperate for New Asia

By Dr. MORINOSUKE KAJIMA

Part II

The sphere of Greater East Asia is incomparably rich in marine products. The area from the North Sea to the Equator is a veritable fishing ground. Salt which is a basic material for the chemical industry may be produced at all sea coasts of any country in the sphere, but it has not been produced sufficiently. It is necessary, therefore, to extend salt fields for the sphere to become self-sufficient in that article.

The development of natural resources calls for a well though-out program. For this purpose, Japan must dispatch to various sections in the sphere parties of competent experts to investigate fields of natural resources, but before taking this step, it is necessary for Japan to study the literature, records and other matters in any given locality and then form a unified plan on the basis of the findings, taking into consideration which industrial enterprises are most feasible, promising, urgent and profitable to enable the parties concerned to undertake such enterprises with the highest possible efficiency, avoiding waste of labor and expense.

Development of Natural Resources

The aim of developing natural resources is to bring happiness to the peoples in the sphere of Greater East Asia, but the urgent demand of the wartime economy and national defense with which Japan is at present confronted must first be satisfied. The plan for the development of natural resources must be formed in keeping with the plans of the countries in the sphere of Greater East Asia.

It is a matter of course that many enterprises for the development of natural resources will have to depend greatly upon Japanese investment, technical skill and administrative ability. The capital to be invested on the spot must be economically utilized. Industrial enterprises are very necessary, but the authorities in charge of the plans must take into consideration all conditions and circumstances and see to it which enterprise is most feasible and profitable in preference to the others. For this purpose, too, Japan will have to offer its technical skill. American and European technical skill, on which industry in Greater East Asia has been dependent heretofore must be replaced with Japanese technical skill.

Most of the countries in the sphere of Greater East Asia are agricultural countries and the manufacturing and mining industries in these countries are still in an embryonic stage of development. The time has come when Japan must advance to offer its assistance for the operation and management of the mining industry there and play the leading part in this industrial field. Japan, as an industrial nation with a synthetic and well-balanced industrial system, embracing all kinds of light and heavy industry, is in a position to demonstrate to the people in the sphere of Greater East Asia its great ability as the central function for building up the economic structure of the sphere.

Agricultural Countries

Manchoukuo, China, French Indo-China and other countries in the sphere are agricultural countries and are in a position to supply Japan with their products, while Japan is in a position to import all raw materials thus supplied and then supply these countries with manufactured goods. It is necessary for Japan to lay out the general principles of formulating the plan of industrial development of the sphere as a whole, respecting and stimulating the industrial ability of the race in each country. Under this arrangement, wartime and national defense demands must be fulfilled on one hand and on the other, a plan must be carried out for the cultural advancement of the peoples in the sphere as a whole, thus contributing to the happiness and well-being of mankind.

As peace and order are being restored in China, various industrial activities such as coal and iron mining, the manufacture of salt, and transportation and communication systems have been regaining their former status or are being reconstructed under Chinese-Japanese cooperation.

The problem of installing industrial equipment for producing raw materials such as iron, cotton and others, which are very important to meet the popular and military demands, must be solved as speedily as possible, careful deliberation being made of the relative merits and demerits of each enterprise as the case may be. As a whole, however, it is most appropriate for China to supply Japan with raw materials for carrying on some branches of advanced industry such as metal and chemical industries and then take over the articles manufactured in Japan. China should confine its industrial activities to the light industry, producing foodstuffs and textiles to supply the demand of its own people as well as those of the other countries in the sphere.

Need of Cooperation

As for the development of forest and mining resources and the improvement of agricultural industry in French Indo-China, Thailand and others, it is also necessary for Japan to cooperate with the Governments of these countries and assist them. It must also encourage and lead them, each according to its ability, in the manufacture of articles essential for living. By this method, Japan must guide them to get rid of their habit of depending upon Western technical and administrative skill.

Japan, Manchoukuo and China, which are the nucleus of the sphere of Greater East Asia, have been suffering more or less from the shortage of foodstuffs. The total rate of shortage of principal foodstuffs of the three nations is 2 per cent for rice, 2.2 per cent for wheat and wheat flour, and 1 per cent for barley. China lacks foodstuffs most and has always been a food importing nation, while since the outbreak of the China Affair Japan has been suffering a shortage of rice due to unfavorable weather conditions and shortage of labor which have affected the crops.

On the other hand, Manchoukuo has been suffering from the over-production of beans due to the stoppage of export of this article. Under these circumstances, it is imperative for the peoples in the sphere to adopt some measure to minister to each other's wants. French Indo-China and Thailand, which have been supplying Japan with rice, must increase their production with a view to meeting the demand of China, the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies and others which have been more or less short of rice and grains. Here, too, Japan must offer its technical skill for increasing the production and distribution of foodstuffs.

Clothing Problem

The sphere of Greater East Asia produces a great quantity of hemp and silk, particularly the latter. It also has abundant materials for pulp manufacture for producing nylon. However, raw cotton for the manufacture of textiles is very scarce. A plan must be formed, therefore, for increasing the production of this article because it is one of the essentials of life. The same is true with wool. The fundamental solution of this problem will have to be found in the extension of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to India and Australia.

The War of Greater East Asia is a war for the emancipation of East Asia from the yoke of the Anglo-Saxon. If Japan emerges the victor, the Asiatic races will be placed on an equal footing with the Occidental races, but if it should meet reverse it is apparent that they will be treated by them as inferior races. From this consideration the present war is a war to realize the principle of equality of races, which was proposed by the Japanese delegate at the Paris Peace Conference following the first World War and obstructed by Australia and the United States.

Again quoting the President of China, Mr. Wang says: "Chungking leaders still anxious for an Anglo-American victory over Japan, are planning to attack Japan with aid extended by the Anglo-American combination. Chiang Kai-shek is trying to drag the Chinese people to the humiliation of slavery and their country into the position of a colonial state."

Anglo-Saxon Domination Resented

The Asiatic races must have a common resentment against Anglo-Saxon domination. The United States, Britain and Australia have excluded the Japanese and Chinese peoples from their countries without any plausible reason and have thus insulted them. Moreover, they are anxious to get rid of the Asiatics who are already in their countries and are exerting every possible effort to that end. It is a well-known fact that the Indian people under British rule are excluded from South Africa and subjected to shameful treatment. The War of Greater East Asia holds out a golden opportunity for the Asiatic peoples to redeem themselves from such injustice and humiliation.

The United States is instigating the Chungking political power to disturb the peace of Greater East Asia, but the Chinese should recall to their mind how cruelly that nation excluded their nationals from that country. At the time of the gold rush in California in 1852, the Chinese population there was about 25,000. In a lapse of about 40 years, it increased to 107,000. Then the people of the United States started the anti-Chinese movement, with the result that the number of Chinese began to decrease until by 1920 it was reduced to 60,000.

The Chinese people also should remember that the American people have treated them like animals. On one occasion, they used Chinese prisoners for conducting experiments with a new method for carrying out capital punishment. The Japanese people were also excluded from the United States by practically the same method. The Chinese and Japanese peoples should cooperate in fighting against the Americans.

Downright Insult

The anti-Asiatic movement in Australia was started after about 1860 and gradually gained in strength until in 1901 the Australian Government finally adopted the Asiatic exclusion law to prevent the entrance of Asiatics into its country. This law which was a downright insult, aroused the resentment of the Indian people under British rule to no small degree. The persecution of the Indian population in Kenya during the period from 1920 to 1923 strongly aggravated the Indian sentiment against the Occidental races, stimulating them to express their outright resentment against the policy of "White Australia." The Indian people, who have suffered such humiliation also ought to be a powerful element in the movement for the emancipation of Asiatics from the arrogance of the Anglo-Saxon.

When Anglo-American influence in the sphere of Greater East Asia is crushed, we may be able to establish the New Order there or even in the whole of Asia. The task may call for more efforts and sacrifices, but we can not afford to permit the United States and Britain to reduce Asia into colonies and the peoples as slaves for further exploitation. Insofar as this is concerned, no Asiatic can be opposed. Britain has oppressed and exploited Asia to its heart's content and the United States has supported this British policy with a view to making it the permanent policy for the control of this part of the world and to finally enable it to become the successor of Britain.

We, the advocates of Pan-Asianism, deemed it unwise at first for Japan to prematurely enter into any big controversy with the United States and Britain only for the sake of the well-being of Japan, Manchoukuo and China, but the Anglo-Saxon, not satisfied with enslaving the Philippines, Malaya, Burma and India, has been instigating discord among the Asiatic races and creating causes of armed conflicts among them. This is a blunt matter of fact fully known to even those who are not students of international politics.

It is for this reason that since Dec-

(Continued on Page 4)

Of Things Japanese

By MOCK JOYA

Torii is the gate to a shrine, but it has a greater significance than being only its gate. It is symbolic of Amaterasu-O-Mikami, Great Sun Goddess, and thus is very fitting for representing shrines.

When Amaterasu-O-Mikami suddenly hid behind Amano-iwato (rock gate of Heaven) and darkened the whole land, the people were sad and eagerly desired to bring the Sun Goddess again to the world. So they made Ameno-Uzume-no-mikoto, a goddess, dance before the rock gate, and also collected cocks to crow loudly and long. Their scheme worked well, as Amaterasu-O-Mikami hearing the laughing and cheering of the people as cocks crowed and Uzume-no-mikoto danced, wondered what was the cause of all such happenings, and drew aside the rock gate a few inches to peep out. That was the opportunity all were looking for and they pulled the gate wider, and brought the Sun Goddess out.

Torii is based on this event. Torii means a "bird perch," and the usual form of the torii as now used is a bird perch with a roof. There is a custom in various parts of the country of presenting shrines with chickens, and such chickens are being kept in shrine compounds.

There are several distinctly different styles of torii. The oldest style is the simplest, and is made of round pillars with a round top bar and a second bar that does not project beyond the two upright pillars. Then more complicated styles are also found. There are today the Kasuga, Hachiman, Myojin, Inari, Waraza, Yotsuashi, Sanno, Miwa and other styles of torii. Yet there seems to be no definite rule designating the style of the torii for any one kind of shrine.

LONDON FOUND SILENT, GHOSTLY IN BLACKOUTS

No Lights Visible in Houses and Factories Along Railways

In the gathering dark the train, long and crowded, sped swiftly through the lush green English countryside toward London from the west-coast town where the Lisbon plane had landed us. Twilight finally became darkness and the lights were turned on in the train. A Royal Air Force mechanic, off on leave for the week-end, jumped up to pull the curtains of our compartment. The blackout was on.

For the traveler to England from the United States the blackout really begins an hour before the plane lands at the English airport. The steward locks blinds over the windows of the plane, a DC-3 Douglas like those used on many American commercial lines.

The altimeter in the front of the cabin shows the plane is flying at the comparatively low altitude of 600 feet. For some reason it seems to travel at a greatly accelerated speed when you cannot see out. At last you sense the deceleration as the plane prepares to land. It touches ground. A moment later you step out in a foggy airport on British soil.

It is mid-afternoon. It takes an hour or more to go through passport inspection and customs. Then a bus carries you to the railroad station.

Strange Sensation

Even if you have read about a blackout or talked with people who have been through it, it is a shock to experience it yourself. One doesn't really expect to see lights as the train rushes on through the open country, although even in the broad reaches of the United States the twinkle of lights in farmhouses and the glare of automobile headlights on the highway almost always are visible from a train. It is a strange sensation, however, to stand in a darkened corridor of an English train, looking out of the window as the train slows to a stop in an industrial city.

There are no lights visible in the houses and factories that line the tracks. At the station a few blue lights dimly outline the platform. The name of the station is painted out, a precaution taken in earlier days when the British feared imminent invasion by the Nazis and destroyed all signs which might be helpful to an invading army.

Over a loud speaker a woman's voice calls the stations and asks passengers, "please", to keep the train carefully blacked out. A moment later the train moves on. As it approaches London a guard passes through, unscrews a bright overhead bulb and turns on a light so dim that newspaper reading is difficult

London is the largest city in the world, yet looking out on it from a train at night one might think it a dead city. There are occasional faint lights in the railway yards but nowhere else. Because the moon illumines the landscape slightly it is possible to perceive the outlines of buildings along the right-of-way. You can guess that the ghostly black mist is deceptive. Smoke is discernible pouring from factory chimneys. Once in a while a small chink of light is visible in a dwelling.

Then the train pulls into Paddington station. The porters are women, husky, and a little embarrassing; you feel you should handle the luggage truck on which they move your bags.

Silent and Dark

The station itself, even though filled with people, is almost dark, but still you are not prepared for the complete and utter darkness of the blackout that hits you when you get outside. Your cab, with thin slits for headlights, moves cautiously out into the night. It is only 9 o'clock in the evening but big, populous London is strangely silent as well as dark. The honk-honk of the taxicabs of peacetime is gone; horns apparently are less necessary when you can't see where you are going.

The traffic lights strike you first. If you've ever flown over an American city at night you will have noticed particularly among the myriad lights the red, yellow and green traffic signals. In London the red and yellow traffic lights are faint crosses.

Because they are the only lights, they are terribly prominent. The green light is a thin, horizontal slit. Safety islands are marked by faint "Xs" of white lights.

Eventually, the cab arrives at the hotel which is completely dark except for a sign two feet long.

The revolving doors of the hotel are blackened. Inside it is rather difficult to realize that England is fighting a war, but if you push your way out through the revolving doors the blackout smacks you right in the face. Even those who have been here for months are surprised each time they meet it.

The Wisdom of the East

Philosophy in Sayings And Proverbs

Lao Tzu. 604 B.C.

THE SUPERIOR SCHOLAR

When the superior scholar hears of Tao he diligently practices it. When the average scholar hears of Tao, he sometimes retains it, sometimes loses it. When the inferior scholar hears of Tao, he loudly laughs at it. Were it not thus ridiculed, it would not be worthy of the name of Tao.

* * *

DISPLAY

The wearing of gay, embroidered robes, the carrying of sharp swords, fastidiousness in food and drink, superabundance of property and wealth,—this I call flaunting robbery; most assuredly it is not Tao.

* * *

BEGIN HARMONY WITH YOUR AGE

Temper your sharpness, disentangle your ideas, moderate your brilliance, live in harmony with your age. This is being in conformity with the principle of Tao. Such a man is impervious alike to favor and disgrace, to benefits and injuries, to honor and contempt. And therefore he is esteemed above all mankind.

* * *

MODERATION IN GOVERNMENT

In governing men and serving Heaven there is nothing like moderation, For only by moderation can there be an early return to man's normal state. This early return is the same as a great storage of Virtue. With a great storage of Virtue there is naught that may not be achieved. If there is naught which may not be achieved, then no one will know to what extent this power reaches. And if no one knows to what extent a man's power reaches, that man is fit to be the ruler of a State. Having the secret of rule, his rule shall endure. Setting the taproot deep and making the spreading roots firm, this is the way to insure long life to the tree.

* * *

ANCIENT PHILOSOPHERS

The skillful philosophers of the olden times were subtle, spiritual, profound, and penetrating. They were so deep as to be incomprehensible. Because they are hard to comprehend, I will endeavor to describe them.

Shrinking were they, like one fording a stream in winter. Cautious were they, like one who fears an attack from any quarter. Circumspect were they, like a stranger guest; self-effacing, like ice about to melt; simple, like unpolished wood; vacant, like a valley; opaque, like muddy water.

* * *

ON THE NATURE OF THINGS

Among mankind the recognition of beauty as such implies the idea of ugliness, and the recognition of good implies the idea of evil.

There is the same mutual relation between existence and non-existence in the matter of creation; between difficulty and ease in the matter of accomplishing; between long and short in the matter of form; between high and low in the matter of elevation; between treble and bass in the matter of musical pitch; between fore and after in the matter of priority.

Nature is not benevolent; with ruthless indifference she makes all things serve their purposes, like the straw dogs we use at sacrifices. The sage is not benevolent; he utilizes the people with the like inexorability.

Heaven and Earth are long-lasting. The reason why Heaven and Earth can last long is that they live not for themselves, and thus they are able to endure.

Thirty spokes unite in one nave; the utility of the cart depends on the hollow center in which the axle turns. Clay is molded into a vessel; the utility of the vessel depends on its hollow interior. Doors and windows are cut out in order to make a house; the utility of the house depends on the empty spaces.

* * *

Thus, while the existence of things may be good, it is the non-existent in them which makes them serviceable.

* * *

Cast off your holiness, rid yourself of sagacity, and the people will benefit a hundredfold. Discard benevolence and abolish righteousness, and people will return to filial piety and paternal love. Renounce your scheming, and abandon gain, and thieves and robbers will disappear.

These three precepts mean that outward show is insufficient, and therefore they bid us be true to our proper nature, to show simplicity, to embrace plain dealing, to reduce selfishness to moderate desire.